# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,900. New Series.] BOMBAY TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| For a year in advance, delivered in Town | 52 | 0 |
| — including postage | 72 | 0 |
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### TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Ten lines and under | 4 | 0 |
| Repetition | 2 | 0 |
| First insertion, each line | 0 | 6 |
| Second insertion | 0 | 4 |
| Third and succeeding insertions | 0 | 2 |
| Domestic Occurrences each | 1 | 0 |

Contract rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 10 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.*

### BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

FOGGO.—At Calcutta, on the 7th Sept., Mrs. John T. Foggo, of a daughter.

LEWIS.—At Rampore Beauleah, on the 9th Sept., the wife of E. E. Lewis, Esq., C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BUNBURY—WOOD.—At Cheerapoonjee, on the 3rd Sept., by the Revd. Francis Hinde, M. A., Captain Bunbury, late 34th N. I., to Mary Walrond, eldest daughter of the late John Stewart Wood, Esq.—No cards.

JOSE—WHISHAW.—At Fyzabad, Oudh, on the 6th Sept., by the Revd. E. Tandy, M. A., Francis Fraser John Jose, Esq., Adjutant 9th Regt., N. I., to Alice Jane, youngest daughter of the late Francis Whishaw, Esq.

### MADRAS.

BIRTH.

LAVIE.—At Vizianagram, on the 29th August, the wife of Lieut. Tudor Lavie, 24th Regt. N. I., of a son.

### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

HUNTER.—At the Fort, Allahabad, on the 7th September, the wife of Captain Charles Hunter, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordinance, of a son.

CARDEW.—At Mynpoorie, on the 9th September, the wife of the Reverend F. C. Cardew, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HASHMAN—ROSE.—At St. Georges Church, Agra, on the 12th inst., by special license, by the Reverend B. Sharp, Mr. H. F. Hashman, to Miss Annie Rose.

## SHIPPING.

### STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 tons, 140 H. P., Captain COTTIER, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf, on the 25th instant, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship PENANG, 850 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain BLACKMORE, will be despatched on 1st October with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Vingoria, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

### TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

### TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice despatch Steamers to and from the Malabar Coast calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamers are expected to arrive and depart on the following dates:—

### MONTHLY DATES AND HOURS OF DEPARTURE.

| | Dates. | A. M. | P. M. | | Dates. | A. M. | P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Dep | | | | Cochin Dep | 8 18 28 | ... | 5 |
| Bore Bunder | 1 10 20 | ... | 6 | Beypore | 9 19 29 | 9 | |
| Ratnagherry | 2 11 21 | 10 | | Calicut | 9 19 29 | ... | 6 |
| Vingorla | 2 11 21 | ... | 8 | Tellicherry | 10 20 1 | 8 | |
| Goa | 3 12 22 | 8 | | Cannanore | 10 20 1 | ... | 6 |
| Carwar | 3 12 22 | ... | 4 | Mangalore | 11 21 2 | ... | 4 |
| Comptah | 3 12 22 | ... | 9 | Comptah | 12 22 3 | 10 | |
| Mangalore | 4 13 23 | ... | 1 | Carwar | 12 22 3 | ... | 5 |
| Cannanore | 5 14 24 | 11 | | Goa | 13 23 4 | 12 | |
| Tellicherry | 5 14 24 | ... | 2 | Vingorla | 13 23 4 | ... | 7 |
| Calicut | 6 15 25 | ... | 5 | Ratnagherry | 14 24 5 | 10 | |
| Beypore | 6 15 25 | 6 | | Bore Bunder | | | |
| Cochin Arr | 6 15 25 | ... | 8 | Bombay Arr | 14 24 5 | ... | 12 |

### STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY.

### STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY FRIDAY.

ONE of the Company's Steamers will be despatched once a week to Surat and from Surat to Bombay as follows:—

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.
EVERY TUESDAY, AT 6 P. M.
DEPARTURE FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.
EVERY FRIDAY, AT HIGH-WATER.

### WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BOMBAY AND BHOWNUGGUR EVERY FRIDAY.

### WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND BOMBAY EVERY MONDAY.

THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from Bhownuggur calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamer is expected to arrive and depart, as follows:—

| | Week days. | A. M. | P. M. | | Week days. | A. M. | P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Dep. | Friday. | ... | 5 | Bhownuggur Dep. | Monday. | 12 | ... |
| Gogo | Saturday. | ... | 7 | Gogo | | ... | 5 |
| Bhownuggur Arr. | | ... | 10 | Bombay Arr. | Tuesday. | ... | 10 |

For Passage, rate of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.
7, Rampart Row, 29th August 1864.

### OVERLAND ROUTE via TRIESTE.

*(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)*

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13. The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*, under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fare* for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than three members travelling together *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £5 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. W. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

### NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route via Trieste can have their Pass-Ports visèd for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT.
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

### FOR LONDON.

*(To sail about the end of January 1865.)*

MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship "AGAMEMNON," 1431 tons, [illegible], Commander, favourably known in the Calcutta trade, has excellent accommodation for families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

WALLACE & Co.

### FOR LONDON.

*(To sail early in January 1865.)*

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1250, PRYCE, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 26th August 1864.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER *Canora* from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery otherwise the same will be landed without further notice at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 8th September 1864. Agents ship *Canora*.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER *Banner*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed without further notice at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 8th September 1864. Agent ship *Banner*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Lord Palmerston*, HALCROW, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain HALCROW will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain HALCROW.

Bombay, 30th August 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of the undernoted Goods, ex Ships *Morayshire* and *Duleep Singh*, landed and warehoused at the Elphinstone Bunder, are hereby requested to take notice, that unless all charges be paid thereon, and the Goods taken delivery of before the 25th instant, they will be sold by Auction immediately thereafter on account and risk of the concerned to defray expenses.

Ex *Morayshire*.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A A J & Co. | 2 Cases | H C H L B G | 1 Case. |
| J A G D S E | 2 Do.<br>1 Do. | H L H S P M & Co. | 1 Do. |
| M P & Co. | 9 Do. | V C M C & B | 1 Do. |
| M S G | 12 Do. | P M & Co. | 1 Do. |
| " | 2 Bales<br>1 Cask | A A<br>A A | 3 Do.<br>1 Bale. |
| H & Co. Bombay | 1 Case | J M | 3 Cases. |
| T H & Co. 306 | 1 Do. | B E | 1 Do. |

Ex *Duleep Singh*.
AB 11 Bales.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ships *Morayshire* and *Duleep Singh*.

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1864.

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY.—CALL OF Rs. 350 PER SHARE.—NOTICE.—In pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors of this Company a Final Call of Rs. 350 per Share is made upon the Shareholders, and the same is payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 7th October 1864, after which date Interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

BOMBAY WOOL COMPANY (LIMITED).—At an Adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting specially convened to take the subject of the Dissolution of the Company into consideration, held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on FRIDAY the 19th day of August 1864, the following special Resolution was passed:—

"That the Company be wound up and dissolved in accordance with the provisions of Act XIX. of 1857, and that the Board of Directors be empowered to carry such dissolution into effect as provided by Article No. 112 of the Supplemental Articles of Association."

Notice is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers for the purpose of confirming the above Resolution, on MONDAY the 26th day of September next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

ROPER, PRICE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd August 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

REWARD Rs. [illegible].—Lost by the man [illegible] Kurrumchund Premchund, near the Central Bank on the 24th August last, two Receipts of the Bank of Central India as follows:—

Receipt No. 938 for 10 Shares in the name of Lalsunker Bhoorabhoy, Allotment No. 605.

Receipt No. 941 for 5 Shares in the name of Dulsook Hargovan, Allotment No. 469.

Whoever will bring the same to the Firm of Kurrumchund Premchund, in the Fort, shall receive the above reward; and any person purchasing or lending money on the abovementioned Receipts, will do so at his own risk or peril.

Hand Bills in the Guzeratee character have been issued on the 24th August, and a Notice published in the *Jami-Jamsheed* for a full week from the 26th ultimo, on the subject.

Bombay, 15th September 1864.

SALE OF LAND ON THE ESPLANADE.—Under the orders of the Government of Bombay, the following 25 Plots of Ground on the site of the Old Ramparts will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., on building leases for terms of 999 years.

LOTS 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, situate on the Crescent Road near the corner of Rampart Row and Rope Walk Row. Frontages 40 feet, depth 167 feet each, containing 742 square yards.

LOTS 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28, in Rampart Row. Frontages varying from 40 to 60 feet, and depths varying from 100 to 130 feet, average area of each 639 yards.

LOTS 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 near the Bombay Cricket Club ground, with western aspect overlooking the open ground of the Esplanade. These lots are exceedingly eligible as sites for private residences. Frontages 60 feet, depth 150 feet each, containing 1,000 square yards.

LOTS 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40 in Hornby Row. Frontages 40 feet, depths 143 feet, containing 635 square yards each.

Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, and the remainder within 10 days thereafter, on signing the agreement for lease.

The sale will take place in the large upper Store-room near the entrance gateway leading to the Mechanics' Institution Rooms in the Government Dockyard.

Plans and particulars with draft, forms of agreement for lease, and conditions of sale, may be seen at the office of the Rampart Removal Committee, near the Government Cooperage on the Esplanade, Bombay, until the day of sale.

By order,
J. TRUBSHAWE,
Architectural Secy. to the Rampart Removal Committee.

Rampart Removal Committee's Office, Esplanade, 12th Sept. 1864.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી પ્રીન્સ આફ વેલ્સ શીપીંગ કમ્પની
(લીમીટેડ.)

धि प्रिन्स आफ वेल्स शिपींग कंपनी
(लीमीटेड.)

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Shares in the above Company upon which the 2nd Call of Rs. 5 0 per Share with Interest at 9 per cent. per annum shall have not been paid at the Offices of the undersigned on or before TUESDAY the 20th September 1864, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company in terms of Art. V. 18 and 19 of Table (B) of Act XIX. of 1857.

By order of Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th August 1864.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine for the conveyance from Bombay to London of a Party of Troops and Invalids, the probable strength of which is noted in the margin.

19 Invalids.
31 Men in health.
3 Women.
5 Children
and
2 European Convicts

2nd. Tenders should specify the date upon which the Vessel will be ready to receive Troops, also the rates per Head in Indian Currency; the ship finding fittings, Provisions and Water.

3rd. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

4th. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of Troops in England.

5th. All Tenders must be made in a form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports which will furnish further necessary information for Parties tendering.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Office of the Superintendent of Marine,
Bombay, 13th Sept. 1864.

THE BASSEIN SUGAR COMPANY (LIMITED).—SALE OF THE WORKS OF THE ABOVE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the following property, known as the Bassein Sugar Company Works, will be sold by Auction, in Bombay, by Messrs. ARDASEER RAMJEE & Co., on SATURDAY, the 15th day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon:—

Firstly.—All those three several pieces or parcels of Land or Ground, situate within the Fort Walls of Bassein, and measuring together about 46 Acres and 13 Goontas, with the Appurtenances, except all ruined buildings, situate on the said land, and also all Trees and Timber growing thereon.

Secondly.—All Buildings belonging to the Bassein Sugar Company (Limited) upon the abovementioned piece of Ground, and all and Singular, the Machinery, Fixtures, and Stock in Trade, necessary for the making of sugar in all its branches, and a new Copper Still, with Distilling Utensils complete, capable of producing five Hogsheads of Rum per diem, Chattels, Implements, Materials, and things of whatever nature or kind which belong to the said Bassein Sugar Company (Limited).

The Ground is held under lease for thirty years from Government dated 21st March 1859 and renewable.

For full particulars application can be made to the undersigned, and to Messrs. LAWRENCE & Co., No. 1, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

The property is opened for inspection.

[illegible]

Bombay, 15th September 1864.

## NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

WANTED.—A good BUNGALOW. Malabar Hill preferred. Apply by letter, stating situation and rent, to "J. O. W.," *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED.—Several ENGINEERING and ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMEN and SURVEYORS. Apply by letter to MR. G. LATHAM, C.E., 9, Rampart Row.

WANTED.—A neat and thoroughly well-built OFFICE SHIGRAM. Address "B. U. S." *Gazette* Office.

14th September 1864.

WANTED.—A MAN competent to superintend the erection and working of a Circular Saw Bench. Apply to Messrs. SCOTT, McCLELLAND & Co., Church Lane.

14th September 1864.

WANTED.—A competent Accounts and Pay Clerk to proceed to Carwar. Apply to the Secretary Bombay Contract and Building Company (Limited.) 10, Hummum Street, Fort, 14th September 1864.

NOTICE.—J. A. BROWN & Co. have this day commenced business as Merchants and General Commission Agents.

Bombay, 6th September 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be four per cent. per annum, until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE,
Bombay, 16th June 1864. Manager.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED). PROVISIONAL SHARE-CERTIFICATES, in exchange for receipts for payments of *first* and *second Calls*, will be issued on application.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 11th August 1864.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL, CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.

Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works or at the Akbar Press Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

LIQUIDATION of the Property of the late Firm of HUNT, MONNET & Co., carried on daily at 17, Church Gate Street, Fort. Goods sold at an immense reduction.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 50 per Share on the second issue of Shares is payable at this Office on FRIDAY the 16th day of September, proximo, after which date Interest will be charged on the unpaid Calls.

By order,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 26th August 1864.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the THIRD CALL of Fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, on or before the 22nd instant, after which date, and until further notice, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

No 40, Meadow Street, 17th Sept. 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)—In pursuance of the Resolution passed at the General Meeting, August 9th and confirmed at the Special General Meeting on 16th instant, Notice is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will, until further notice, be charged on all Second [illegible] on and after the 15th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

40, Medows Street, 16th Sept. 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Dividend of Rs. [illegible] per Share, being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, will be paid on the Original Capital of the Bank on and after the 22nd instant.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 21st instant, inclusive.

By order,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 12th September 1864.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bombay, notice is hereby given, that the Government Estate at Dapooree, containing about 77½ acres and 242 square yards, together with the Houses, Out-houses, Buildings, and Wells thereon, will be sold in fee simple by Public Auction, at the Office of the Collector of Bombay, at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, 22nd September 1864.

2. The purchaser will be required to pay a deposit of 25 per cent. of the purchase-money on the day of sale and the balance on or before the 31st October 1864.

3. Possession will, provided the entire purchase money has been previously paid, be given on 1st November 1864.

4. The Premises will be on view from the 12th to 21st September 1864.

5. A plan of the Premises may be seen and further information obtained at the Office of the Collector of Bombay.

GEORGE SCOTT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 3rd September 1864.

TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS.—A. LAING, Gun Maker and General Mechanic, from Edinburgh, opposite the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, Tardeo, Bombay.

Every sort of repairs executed on Rifles, Guns, Pistols, Air Guns, Canes, &c.

Every sort of Implement or Apparatus made for the use of sportsmen.

Jobs in Turning, in Iron, Brass, or Wood executed, Machinery repaired, Tin work made or repaired, Cutlery and Silver, or plated goods repaired, &c. &c.

Several first Class Guns and Rifles and Revolver Pistols for Sale on Commission.

*Terms*—Cash on parties receiving their work.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th.—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,
GEO. INGLE.
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st October next, the Fares for Transit through Egypt will be reduced to the undernoted rates:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Class Passengers | | £2 10s. |
| 2nd do. do. and Servants | | " 1 5s. |

Children over 10 years of age to be considered as Adults.

Children between 3 and 10, to be charged half the above rates.

Children under 3 years, free.

Under these altered rates Passengers will have to pay for all refreshments supplied during the journey through Egypt; and the amount of Baggage allowed to them, free of charge, will be—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Class Passengers | 80 lbs. |
| 2nd do. do. | 50 " |

Children paying half fare to be allowed half the above weights.

Extra Baggage will be charged for at the rate of 18s. 6d. per cwt., and all charges on this account will be collected, as hitherto, on board the Steamer.

The allowance of Baggage on board the Steamers will be 3 cwt. as heretofore.

The above arrangements will first take effect with Passengers leaving Bombay by the Steamer of 29th September.

ROBERT DUNDAS,
Acting Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS, DEALERS, AND SHOPKEEPERS.—The undersigned has received authority to dispose of the VALUABLE STOCK of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, shipped by THOS. SHORT, Jun., Esq. of London and Birmingham, for the firm of HUNT, MONNETT & Co., now insolvent. The Stock comprises—Household Furniture in Walnut Wood, Mahogany, and Papier Machie, Billiard-Bagatelle Boards, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Lamps and Chandeliers, Electro Gilt Bronze Candelabra, and Table Ornaments, China Glass Vases, Statuette, Electro-plated Ware, Table Fountains, Ironmongery, General Hardware, Cutlery, Garden Seats, Bronze Tables, Umbrella Stands, Tiger Guns, Breachloading Rifle, Pianofortes by *Collard, Broadwood*, and other makers, Self-acting Organ, Musical Boxes, Velvet Pile Carpets, Overland Trunks, Bags and Portmanteaus, Blankets, Railway Rugs, Table Covers, Hats, Helmets, Boots and Shoes, Flannels, Woollen Cloths, Tweeds, Cricketing and Archery Equipments, outdoor Games, Mechanical Toys, Scagliola Pillars, Statuary Marble Vases, Dressing Cases, Jewel Cases, Despatch Boxes, Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, and other Invoices of Sundries. The packages will be opened, and samples on view at the old Offices of the Municipal Commissioners, 8, Hornby Row, Fort, on and after TUESDAY, the 20th September 1864.

The Sale will commence on Saturday, the 1st October.

JAMES T. GOOD, Attorney for Thomas Short, Jun.
8, Hornby Row, Fort, 1st September 1864.

## NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4 months' certain at | 5 | per cent. |
| 6 " " at | 7 | " |
| 12 " " at | 8 | " |

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

NOTICE.—MR. HANS PETER HANSSEN is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

Hong Kong, 1st July 1864. DENT & Co.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

THE EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL, £1,000,000 IN 20,000 SHARES.—Messrs. LECKIE & Co. having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the abovenamed Company which has been established in England, hereby give notice, that they are prepared at once to transact the following business:—

To receive money on loan or deposit, to advance money on the security of Land or Houses, &c., already built or in course of erection, for the improvement, or cultivation of Land, to Contractors for public and private Works; and on Shares, Stocks, and Securities.

Further particulars may be obtained from the above named firm.

25th June 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 50 per Share has been made payable at the Offices of the Bank on or before the 19th August, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 28th July 1864.

THE ALEXANDRA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી અલેકઝાંડરા પરેશ કમ્પની (લીમીટેડ.)

धि अलेक्झांडरा प्रेस कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for the above Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the Receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned, to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Office, Bombay, Bruce Lane, No. 1, 13th August 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Provisional Share Certificates, in Exchange for receipts for First and Second Calls, will be issued, on application at the Offices of the Bank, No. 3, Hornby Row.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—OFFICES: Cowper Court, Cornhill, London.—CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

The undersigned are ready to grant Insurances on Ships and Cargo for all European Ports south of the Elbe.

STENHOUSE & Co., Agents.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY Co.—CONTRACT FOR THE SUPPLY OF OIL.—The Committee of Directors are prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of 150 Tons of Cocoanut Oil and 100 Tons of Castor Oil to be delivered at the Company's Stores at Byculla in such quantities as may from time to time be required by the Company's Storekeeper, within twelve months from the date of acceptance of the Tender.

Samples of 2 gallons of each description of the Oil proposed to be supplied with the name, and address of the person tendering, marked legibly on the cans must be forwarded, not later than the 20th proximo, to the Company's Storekeeper at Byculla.

Tenders sealed up and marked outside "Tender for Oil," to be lodged with the undersigned before noon on Monday the 26th September next.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. R. HOARE, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 25th August 1864.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the Bank held under Section XL. of Act X. of 1863 on [illegible] the 7th June 1864 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

*Present.*—[illegible], Esq., President, in the Chair; H. E. Jacomb, Esq.; Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esq.; Hon'ble Walter R. Cassels; Hon'ble R. J. Jeejeebhoy; Sorabjee Cowasjee Powalla, Esq.; Ardaseer Rustomjee, Esq.; Ardaseer Bomanjee, Esq.; Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq.; Jehanghier Hormusjee Cheney, Esq.; Cursetjee Hormusjee Cheney, Esq.; Dadabhoy Bazonjee Katruc, Esq.; F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.; George Inverarity, Esq.; R. McIlwraith, Esq.; Brigadier Genl. Tapp, C.B.; Tappidass Varjdass, Esq.; Col. Trevor, R. E.; Thomas Jones, Esq.; H. A. Mangles, Esq.; Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee, Esq.

The Secretary having read the requisition and notice as published in the *Government Gazette* and Newspapers calling the Meeting, also the Section of the Bank Charter under which it was convened,

The following Resolution was proposed by the Hon'ble W. R. CASSELS seconded by ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Esq., and carried "that the Resolution passed at the Special General Meeting of the proprietors held on the 7th March last be rescinded, and that it is now resolved to issue one new Share for each old Share in place of one for every two as formerly resolved, making the paid-up Capital of the Bank Rs. 2,09,00,000."

The Resolution was seconded by Ardaseer Bomanjee, Esq., and carried.

The Chairman then informed the Meeting that in accordance with the powers vested in the Directors by Section V. of Act X. of 1863, it has been determined to raise the new Capital by issuing new Shares in the following manner:—

1st. That one Share be allotted and offered to each Proprietor at par for every old Share which he may hold on the 1st of October one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, such new Shares to be issued as hereinafter stated.

2nd. That the amount of the new Shares shall be paid by instalments as under—

Rs. 300 on or before the 1st of October 1864.
" 300 " " 1st of November 1864.
" 400 " " 1st of December 1864.

3rd. That upon all instalments paid up on account of the new Shares from the first of October to the thirty-first of December, interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of payment will be allowed.

4th. That any Proprietor failing to pay the several instalments within fifteen days of the due dates respectively shall be charged interest thereon at twelve per cent. per annum from the due date until payment.

5th. That if all the instalments together with any interest which may be due on the same respectively shall not be paid on or before the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four it will be in the discretion of the Directors to cancel the allotment and to forfeit any instalment or instalments which may have been paid in respect thereof and thereupon to reallot or dispose of the share as they may think fit.

6th. That when and as soon as all the instalments of each new Share (with any interest due in respect thereof) shall have been paid, the Directors will issue to the Proprietors the new Share in exchange for the receipts for the instalments.

7th. That the holders of the new Shares shall be entitled to Dividend from the 1st of January 1865.

8th. That all new Shares the allotments of which shall be cancelled shall be disposed of for the benefit of the Bank at the discretion of the Directors.

It was then proposed by George Inverarity, Esq., seconded by Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee, Esq., and carried unanimously—That the course of action determined on by the Directors be approved by this Meeting.

Proposed by R. McIlwraith, Esq., seconded by Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq.; and carried—That a copy of these proceedings be sent to each Shareholder, and that they be advertized.

Proposed by Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esq., seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Cassels, and carried unanimously—That the thanks of the Meeting be offered to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair.

The meeting then dissolved.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

### SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

*Caution.*—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ¼ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery, that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

AGENTS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay | TREACHER & Co.<br>ROGERS & Co. |
| Poonah | ROGERS & Co.<br>TREACHER & Co. |
| Kurrachee | BUDGETT and HUGHES. |
| Kotree | BUDGETT and HUGHES. |

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

*Subscribed Capital, Rs.* 1,20,00,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.*
A. F. Wallace, Esq. | J. A. Forbes, Esq.
John L. Scott, Esq. | Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
S. L. Acland, Esq. | E. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. MACKINTOSH, Esq.—*Manager.*
*Bankers.*—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Bank and other first-class Paper discounted. The present rates are:—

For 1 month ............6 per cent.
" 2 months............8 "

And for other periods as may be agreed on.

Deposits received for fixed periods. Present rates—

For 4 months......... 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " ......... 7 " "
" 12 " ......... 8 " "

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours..............10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ................10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

Bombay, 19th August 1864.

## NOTICES.

I HAVE this day commenced business as a Bill, Share, and Stock Broker.

HORMUSJEE DINSHAW BENNETHNA.

Bombay, No. 10, Forbes Street, 15th September 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (7) seven time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th Sept. 1864.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, MADRAS, (LIMITED.)—The Second Call of Rs. 100 per Share will be payable on 15th September next, at the Offices of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Madras or Bombay.

C. J. ROBINSON & Co.,
Madras, 29th August 864. Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.—SMITH, ELDER & Co.'s BOMBAY AGENCY.—The undersigned have from this date ceased to act as the Agents of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., London.

CROSSLEY & Co.

8th September 1864.

With reference to the above, the Agency of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., London, has been transferred to Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co., to whom all communications respecting Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co.'s business should be addressed.

1, Military Square, 8th September 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 500 (Five hundred Rupees) per share is payable at the office of the undersigned, No. 12, Meadow Street, on or before 30th Instant, after which date interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Managers and Treasurer.

Bombay, 8th Sept. 1864.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Bank, in Medow Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th September 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Directors and declare a Dividend for the period ending 30th June 1864.

2nd. To elect two Directors in the room of Messrs. ANDREW GRANT and DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 14th September 1864.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. BENNETT & Co. most respectfully beg to remind the public that the sale of the DAPOORIE PROPERTY will be submitted to Public Competition at the Collector's Office, Bombay, on THURSDAY the 22nd instant. See *Bombay Times*, *Bombay Gazette*, and *Poona Observer* of the 12th instant.

The Property is now on view daily from and after 5 o'clock P. M., and to be viewed by Card on application to Messrs BENNETT & Co., Bombay, or Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Poona.

NOTICE.—AUCTION SALE OF A RIVER STEAMER, THE PROPERTY OF GOVERNMENT.—To be Sold at Kotree, by Public Auction, without reserve, at noon on SATURDAY, the 24th September, 1864, the River Steam Tug "PHARAH," complete, with all her Stores on board, including Awnings, Anchors, Cables, &c. &c.; also a large quantity of valuable spare Machinery and Stores, which consist principally of the following:—

1 Paddle Shaft, 1 Intermediate Shaft, 1 Loose Malleable Iron Crank, 2 Paddle Centres, or Bosses, Spare Pistons and Rods, Spare Cylinder Cover complete, Furnace Bearers and Bars, Boiler Tubes, a large quantity of spare brasses for various parts of the engines, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention.

Is supplied with a great quantity of Miscellaneous Stores, such as Spare Rudder Blade and Pin, Fire Engine and Hoses, Galvanised Iron Boat, European and Native Cooking Apparatus, with Degs, Cooking Utensils, &c. Tanks for water, oil, and tallow. Buckets, Fenders, Life Buoys, Blocks assorted, Towing Hooks, Spanners, Lamps, Tables for Saloon and Cabins, Washstands, Camp Stools, Taps and Dies, Stocks and Dies, Gauge Glasses, Thermometers, and a large quantity of other Stores including Engineers' and Boilermakers' Tools, &c. &c.

The Steamer is nearly new; she is built entirely of Puddled Steel, or homogenous iron, was intended for Upper River Navigation, and carries without a tow 100 tons of Cargo (in addition to fuel, working stores, &c.. with a draft of about 2 feet 3 inches.

Is fitted with Steering Blades, two at each end of the Vessel, in addition to the ordinary Rudder, with double Wheel, and Steering Apparatus to connect and disconnect.

Her dimensions are—

| | Feet. | |
|---|---|---|
| Length over all | 207 | 0 |
| Do. on 1-6" water line | 190 | 0 |
| Beam | 36 | 0 |
| Depth | 4 | 6 |

Engines, Nominal 65 Horse-power.
Works up to about 210 actual Horse-power.

Has two Tubular Boilers; each with two Furnaces and one Funnel.

Engines made by Westwood, Baillie and Co.

These are made to disconnect, one engine turning ahead, while the other is turning astern if required; causing the vessel to turn in a very short space.

Has auxiliary engines, which are principally intended to work the steam winch and for exhausting the large condensors (the Steam Winch has not been fitted to the vessel); the larger Engines can be worked with or without the auxilliary Engines.

Has a Donkey Engine for feeding the Boilers.

All the Pipes are made of Copper.

The Vessel and Stores can be inspected from the 1st September up to the day of sale.

List of the Stores and Spare Machinery are on board, and can be inspected on application to Mr. Framjee, the Engineer in charge.

For further particulars apply to the Superintendent of the Government Building Yard, Keamaree, in whose Office the plans and specifications of the Steamer can be seen.

TERMS.—A deposit of twenty-five per cent. to be paid by the purchaser at the time of sale, the remainder of the purchase money to be paid and delivery taken within three days afterwards, failing which, the deposit will be forfeited, and the Vessel resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

The Vessel will be delivered over to the purchaser immediately the purchase money is paid in full.

E. NASH, Superintendent Government Building Yard.
Keamaree, Government Building Yard, 24th August 1864.

THACKER, VINING & Co.
ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
*(Now in the Press.)*

THE VEGETABLE PRODUCTS OF WESTERN INDIA. By DR. BIRDWOOD. Second Edition,—with Index complete, under the various heads of Botanical names, Commercial and old writers' names and native names. Price Rs. 15. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.,

HAVE for Sale on Commission, a Wilton and Daw's Double Barrel Rifle with a small quantity of Ammunition, Apparatus, and Case, complete. The above is in beautiful order and in every respect equal to new price. Rs. 400.

Also, a very powerful Binocular Race Glass, by Ross. with sling case, has been very little used. Rs. 80.

25th July 1864. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE ART UNION BUST OF THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.—The above beautiful work of art is now to hand. Subscribers will oblige by stating the manner in which they wish their models forwarded. THACKER, VINING & Co.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejeooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of the finest Green Ginger Wine. Apply to

S. BURSTALL & Co.

FOR SALE.—Little's London Club SHERRY, Rs. 24 per dozen.

LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—A small consignment of superior "Golden" Dinner Sherry, just received *ex-Clasmerden*, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 15 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Bass's East India PALE ALE, in excellent condition, just received ex *Cyclops*, and bottled by M. B. Foster & Sons—shipped solely by Thomas Oakes & Co., London, in bottles at Rs. 5½ and Pints at Rs. 4 per dozen.

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 " 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 " 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on hand the following Wines, &c.

A small Consignment of 50 Cases Peed Hermitage.
Hock and Moselle—Sparkling Superior.
Sherries—Sparkling Pale Dry, excellent Golden.
Clarets—Dinner, Breakfast, St. Estephe.
Guns and Rifles.
Saloon Rifles and Pistols.
Revolvers in Cases complete.

10, Hummum Street. PAGLIANO & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE, in excellent condition, bottled by F. Friend and Co., in Quarts at Rs. 5 per dozen also ALLSOPP'S STOUT bottled by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts at Rs. 5 per dozen.

Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Rampart Row, 6th September 1864.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

| | | Rs. | a. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts | | 21 | 0 | per dozen. |
| " " Ditto in Pints | | 11 | 8 | " " |
| " 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts | | 16 | 8 | " " |
| " " Ditto in Pints | | 9 | | " " |
| " 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts | | 12 | 8 | " " |

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—MESSRS J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. have for sale at their Godowns the following Wines, &c:—

| | per doz. |
|---|---|
| Finest Sparkling Pale Dry Champagne Mumms Magnums | Rs. 60 |
| Do. do. do. Quarts | " 36 |
| Do. do. do. Pints per case of 2 doz. | " 40 |
| Do. do. do. Nonpareils Moselles, Quarts. | " 40 |
| Do. do. do. Hocks | " 40 |
| Sherry Mires Blue Seal | " 22 |
| Claret, Margaux Medoc | " 18 |

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.

10 Hummum Street, 25th June 1864.

FOR SALE.—MESSRS. J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. have for sale at their Godowns the following:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Pale Ale, Royal Leamington Brewery, Qts. | Rs. 5 per doz. |
| Stout, | " " 5 " |
| Porter, Trueman, Hanbury & Buxton. | " " 4½ " |

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.

10, Hummum Street, 25th June 1864.

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS GREY & Co:—

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| | First quality Moet's Champagne | 40 |
| | Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry | 30 |
| | [illegible] | 30 |
| Rhenish Wines | Prince Metternich | 35 |
| | Johannisberg | 34 |
| | Steinberg Cabinet | 30 |
| | Flower of Moselle | 27 |
| | Marcobrunn | 24 |
| | Ru des Humberg | 22 |
| | Geisenheim | 20 |
| | Burgundy | 20 |
| | Morice Cox & Co.'s Pale Ale | 5½ |

16th August 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines just, received from Glasgow:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Superior high-flavoured, rich Gold Sherry | Rs. 26 per doz |
| Fine Old Port | " 18 " |
| Very fine Do. | " 23 " |
| Finest, very old, full flavoured Port | " 26 " |
| Also a few octaves of fine old Port, ready for use | " 100 each. |

Bombay, April, 1864. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

JUST received from Clyde, and on Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Francois Frères Pale Brandy | Rs 18 per dozen. |
| Marc Arnauld's Old Pale Cognac | " 26 " |

Bombay, 20th July, 1864. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

FOR SALE, (apply to MERWANJEE MANECKJEE, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.

BEER—Tennent's Pale Ale, in qts. at ......per dz. Rs. 4½

*N. B.*—In the barrel (containing 3 or 4 dozen of quarts) with an allowance of one bottle per dozen for breakage and ullage. For 50 dozen and upwards a reduction might be made.

| | per dozen. |
|---|---|
| BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capsules at | Rs. 15 |
| Do. white do. | " 13 |
| CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts | " 38 |
| Green Seal, quarts | " 42 |
| CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine | " 32 |
| Chateau Beychevelle | " 17 |
| St. Estèphe, a light breakfast wine | " 12 |
| MOSELLE—Sparkling, quarts | " 30 |
| PORT—Carbonell's old fruity. } SHERRY—Do. pale old dry. } | " 32 |
| Good pale tiffin (Cortissos) | " 22 |
| Dry pale dinner (do. ) | " 28 |
| CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, p. box | " 12 |

CARBINES and RIFLES { Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.)
SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof
IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding.
At various prices.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

NOTICE.—We have much pleasure in informing our Indian constituents and the public that MR. CHARLES PALMER, our late representative in Bombay, and for many years connected with our London business, has this day been admitted a Partner in our House.

CUTLER & Co.

London, 44, Mark Lane, 30th June 1864.

With reference to the above, we beg to announce that the style of our Firm from this date will be "CUTLER, PALMER & Co.," (Late CUTLER & Co.,) and in making this announcement we avail ourselves of the opportunity to express our thanks to our Indian friends for the continued support they have been good enough to extend to us, from the establishment of our late Branch House in Bombay, in 1845, by our then Agent, MR. ROBERT KNIGHT, to the closing of the same in 1862, by MR. CHARLES PALMER, and continued from that time to the present, to our respected Friends, Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS of Bombay, who have entered into an arrangement with us, for an unexpired term of Three Years, to keep in their godowns a large and choice assortment of our Wines and Spirits, &c., and to whom we respectfully solicit that all orders from our Friends in Western India may be sent for execution.

In Calcutta and the N. W. Provinces, our Wines, &c., may be obtained on application to Messrs. D. M. FOLKARD & Co., of 4 Commercial Buildings, Calcutta, who have lately entered into an arrangement with us to receive our Wines, &c., on their own account.

In Madras we are for the present wholly unrepresented, and shall therefore be most glad to receive *direct* orders from that Presidency, addressed to us as above.

We solicit for our New Firm a continuance of the favors above acknowledged, and subjoin our quotations, for all India, which include Duty, and all expenses, save transit-charges to up-country stations from either Presidency town.

MESSRS CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
(LATE CUTLER & Co.)
LIST OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND CORDIALS.

*Address*:—TOWER BONDED VAULTS, 44, MARK LANE, LONDON.

| | | Rs. per doz. Qrts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Claret | No. 1 ......Black Capsule | 35 | 18 |
| | No. 2 ......Blue " | 30 | 16 |
| | No. 3 ......Yellow " | 26 | 14 |
| | No. 4. ......Green " | 22 | 12 |
| | Medoc ......Red " | 18 | 10 |
| Champagne | Brand, Cutler & Co. | 38 | 20 |
| | Brand, C. & Co. | 32 | 0 |
| Moselle | Sparkling Nonpareil | 38 | 20 |
| | Sparkling 1st Quality | 32 | 18 |
| Hock | Sparkling Nonpareil | 38 | 20 |
| | Sparkling 1st Quality | 32 | 18 |
| Port | Black Seal | 28 | 15 |
| | Red Seal | 27 | 13 |
| Sherry | Amontillado......Black Seal | [illegible] | 0 |
| | Pale Amoroso | 30 | 0 |
| | Light Golden ......Green " | 28 | 0 |
| | " " ......Blue " | 28 | 0 |
| | Pale ......Brown " | 26 | 0 |
| | " ......Yellow " | 22 | 0 |
| | " ......White " | 19 | 0 |
| Ginger......Wine | | 18 | 0 |
| Cognac, Old and Pale | (Black Capsule) | 33 | 0 |
| | " (Yellow " ) | 28 | 0 |
| Gin Old Tom | | 20 | 0 |
| Whiskey, Saucel Malt | | 22 | 0 |
| Rum, Old Jamaica | | 20 | 0 |
| Curacoa | Brown......in Glass Bottles | 42 | 22 |
| | White......Bottles | 42 | 2 |
| Maraschino, Di Zara | | 40 | 21 |
| Cherry Brandy | | 30 | 15 |

## HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET.—TWO LARGE GODOWNS in Lower Colaba, lately occupied by JEWRAZ BALLOO. Apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.—A Suit of large and airy ROOMS, in Nesbit Row, lately occupied by the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Bank. Apply to Messrs. WALLACE & Co., on the Premises.

TO BE LET AT MAHIM.—A newly-built Bungalow, beautifully situated 150 yards from the sea, in a large Compound, with Coach House and Outhouses. For particulars, apply to TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, Bombay.

TO BE LET WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the Bungalow "RIBA MAR," situated on the Bandora Hill, facing the sea. Apply to Mr. L. A. RODRIGUES, at the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

Bombay, 14th September 1864.

## FOR SALE.

COKE.—The undersigned have for sale 332 Tons Brancepeth Coke, just arrived per *Celsta*.

NASMYTH & Co.

FOR SALE.—Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Minion Type, in good condition, suitable either for a Newspaper or Book-work. Also a quantity of old Type, for remelting. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE.—The Mast, Spars, Rigging, and General Outfit of the Ship *H. C. Kidston*. Also, 100 Tons Ballast. Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co., or Captain J. WINCKLER, on board.

Bombay, 3rd Sept. 1864.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Forras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE.—WHITWORTH RIFLES in Cases, with fittings complete. Also, a quantity of Ammunition. Apply to

ASHBURNER, BELL & Co.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

N. B.—HATS RELINED and CLEANED.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, Moire Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enameled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boots. Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Boxes.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE following may now be had at the above Establishment:—CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE for July and August 1864.—Price Annas 8 per copy.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.
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| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| The British Army and Navy Review, No. I. | 1 | 0 |
| The Official Royal Army List, for August | 1 | 1 |
| Cornelius O'Dowd upon men and women, and other things in general | 8 | 0 |
| Ravenshoe. By H. Kingsley | 4 | 8 |
| Walton's Lives of Dr. Donne, Sir H. Walton, Mr. R. Hooker, Mr. G. Herbert, & Dr. R. Sanderson | 3 | 12 |
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| The Children of Scripture | 2 | 0 |
| Framley Parsonage. By A. Trollope | 3 | 12 |
| Essays upon History and Politics. By T. E. Kebbel | 6 | 12 |
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| About in the World. Essays by author of "Gentle Life" | 4 | 8 |
| Tytler's History of Scotland, vols. 1 & 2 | 7 | 0 |
| A Practical Grammar of the Sanscrit Language, &c. By Monier Williams. 3rd Edn | 11 | 4 |
| The Judgment of Conscience, and other Sermons. By Archbishop Whately | 3 | 0 |
| Another "Story of the Guns;" or, Sir E. Tennent and the Whitworth Gun | 1 | 8 |
| Mr. and Mrs. Asheton; or, the listening nymph | 1 | 8 |
| Alison's History of Europe, 1815 to 1852. Vols. 1 to 4 | 12 | 0 |
| The Ocean Waifs. By Capt. M. Reid | 1 | 8 |
| Early Ballads illustrative of history, &c. By R. Bell | 1 | 4 |
| The Woman in Red; a romance | 1 | 8 |
| Ruined Castles of North Wales | 3 | 12 |
| Boosey's Concertina Tutor | 0 | 12 |
| The Women of London | 2 | 0 |
| Fanny White | 1 | 8 |
| Kate Hamilton, Anonyma, Skittles, each | 1 | 8 |
| DeRoos's Medical Adviser | 1 | 0 |
| The Competition Wallah | 6 | 12 |
| Trollope's Dr. Thorne. The Bertrams. Castle Richmond. The Kellys and the O'Kellys. The Macdermots of Ballychloran, each | 3 | 12 |
| The Three Clerks | 2 | 12 |
| Play Book—The Bottle | 0 | 8 |
| Forbes's Hindoostanee Manual | 2 | 12 |
| Renan's Life of Jesus (French edn.) | 6 | 0 |
| ——— (English translation) | 8 | 0 |
| The Prescriber's Companion. By Dr. A. Meadows | 2 | 0 |
| The Christy Minstrels' Songs, complete in 1 vol. | 8 | 4 |
| ———, in 7 parts. each | 0 | 12 |
| The Child's Guide to Knowledge | 2 | 4 |
| Murray's Abridged Grammar | 6 | 12 |
| Miss Acton's Cookery Book | 5 | 12 |
| The Loves of the Harem | 3 | 12 |
| Rankin's Civil Engineering | 12 | 0 |
| The Engineer's Guide to the Royal and Mercantile Navies. By a Practical Engineer. 3rd Edn. By Mr. D. F. M'Carthy | 2 | 4 |
| Shunk on Railway Curves | 5 | 12 |
| Nystrom's Mechanics of Engineering | 5 | 12 |
| *Family Herald Handbooks.*—How to Carve, &c. First steps in Chess. Manual of Music. Etiquette for Ladies. Etiquette for Gentlemen. Language of Flowers. How to Swim, &c. How to Angle. How to Brew. How to Bake. How to play Whist, Loo, and Cribbage. How to play Billiards and Bagatelle. Courtship and Marriage. How to play Draughts, &c. Hints on the Toilette. Croquet and Archery. How to play Cricket and Football. How to Pickle and Preserve.—Each | 0 | 4 |
| Knight's Illustrated Shakespeare, Parts 1 to 5 | 9 | 8 |
| John Marchmont's Legacy | 4 | 8 |
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| Ninth Report of H. M.'s Civil Service Commissioners, together with Appendices | 2 | 0 |
| Prayers for Social Family Worship. By authority of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland | 4 | 8 |
| Lectures on the Science of Language, &c. By Max Muller, M.A. 2nd series | 13 | 8 |
| Vacation Tourists and Notes of Travel, in 1862-63. By F. Galton | 12 | 0 |
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| A Practical Course of Military Surveying, including the principles of Topographical Drawing. By Captain Lendy, F. G. S., &c. | 18 | 12 |
| Atherstone Priory. 2 vols. By L. N. Comyn | 15 | 12 |
| What led to the discovery of the Source of the Nile. By Capt. J. W. Speke | 10 | 8 |
| The Invasion of Denmark in 1864. 2 vols. By A. Gallenga | 15 | 12 |
| Maude Talbot | 4 | 8 |

24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on sale at their Godowns, in Dean Lane, the following Wines and Goods, received from the first houses of London and Bordeaux:—

| | per doz. |
|---|---|
| BRANDIES.—Martell's | Rs. 28 |
| " Otard, Dupuy's 1857 | " 24 |
| " Old Champagne Cognac | " 36 |
| GIN.—Booth's Old Tom | " 15 |
| SHERRY.—Martinez, Gassiot's | " 42 |
| SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's 1st quality | " 30 |
| " " Gerothwold's | " 25 |
| CHAMPAGNES.—Forestier's (Pints & Quarts) | " 25 |
| DRY SILLERY.—Very fine (do.) | " 40 |
| CLARETS.—St. Julien and Leoville | " 17 |
| " The first growths | Rs. 30 to 35 |

GUNS and RIFLES.—Daw's celebrated breech-loaders, and a few of Calisher and Terry's, in Cases, complete, made expressly for India.

Adam's Revolvers, in Cases, complete.

Bombay, 1st September 1864. BLACKWELL & Co.

N.B.—Messrs. B. and Co. will shortly receive by the *Janet Mitchell* direct from Younger and Co. a shipment of their India Pale Ales, for which they will take orders "to arrive" at Rs. 4½ Quarts, and Rs. 3 Pints.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

| | Per doz. | |
|---|---|---|
| Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum, Rs. | 80 | 0 |
| Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. | 40 | 0 |
| Do. [illegible] a Crown | 30 | 0 |
| Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints | 21 | 0 |
| Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality | 40 | 0 |
| Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. | 36 | 0 |
| Do. Fine Brand a Crown | 30 | 0 |
| Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints | 16 | 0 |
| Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. | 36 | 0 |
| Sherry Pale, Blue Seal | 28 | 0 |
| Do. Do. Yellow Seal | 29 | 0 |
| Do. Golden, Do. | 29 | 0 |
| Do. Green Seal | 29 | 0 |
| Do. Vino Fino | 29 | 0 |
| Do. Red Seal | 33 | 0 |
| Do. Amontillado, Black Seal | 33 | 0 |
| Claret Light Capsule | 15 | 0 |
| Do. Yellow Seal | 23 | 0 |
| Do. Red Do. Pints | 17 | 0 |
| Do. Do. Do. Quarts | 32 | 0 |
| Port, Black Seal | 26 | 0 |
| Brandy, Vieux Cognac | 34 | 0 |
| Do. Brand a Crown | [illegible] | 0 |
| Old Tom, Red Seal | 18 | 0 |
| Dry Gin, Black Seal | 18 | 0 |

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The Bombay Gas Company, Limited, have THIS DAY removed from No. 5, Forbes Street, to their permanent offices, at No. 8, Hornby Row, Rampart Row, (late Municipal Commissioners.)

THOS. PROUD, Manager.

Bombay, 19th September 1864.

TO BE LET.—Two rooms on the Ground Floor, suitable for either Offices or Godowns, at No. 4, Hornby Row, late office Municipal Commissioners. Entry at once. Apply to Mr. H. M. RUSTOMJEE, 1st Floor.

TO BE LET.—A spacious range of Buildings, situated at Byculla, which will be ready to enter upon about the 1st January 1865, suitable for an Hotel, Government Offices, Carriage Rooms, or Billiard Rooms. Any person taking the same at once can have any alterations or conveniences made before the same is finished. Apply to JOHN TREACHER, TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED.)

TO BAND COMMITTEES AND COMMANDING OFFICERS OF REGIMENTS.—The undersigned are prepared to supply the usual appurtenances for Band Instruments, such as Clarionet and Bassoon Reeds, Drum Heads (up to 45 inches across), Drum Cords, Sticks, &c., all at Europe prices, with charges for importation added.

HERBERT & Co.

Rampart Row and Forbes Street.

COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Tenders for the supply of Three Hundred Tons of COAL to the above mentioned Company will be received by the undersigned. The Coal must be delivered in the Trucks of the G. I. P. Railway Company. The Tenders should be addressed to the office of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper and Co.

N. SPENCER,
Secretary to the Company.

19th Sept. 1864.

WANTED FOR THE DRAINAGE WORKS DEPARTMENT.—One neat Copying Draftsman; also a Clerk; the latter must write a neat hand and have a knowledge of general office routine. For particulars as to pay &c. apply in person to the undersigned, at the Drainage Works Offices, between the hours of 10-30 A. M. and 5 P. M.

By order,
THOS. A. BULKLEY,
Acting Executive Engineer to Drainage Works.

Main Drainage, Bombay, Engineer's Office, 19th September 1864.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION of the Estate of MANOCKJEE SHAPOORJEE PARUKH, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, having been granted by the High Court of Bombay to PEEROZEBAYE, his widow; all persons indebted to or holding money or other property belonging to the Estate of the said deceased, are requested to pay or deliver the same to the undersigned; and persons having claims against the said Estate are requested to send particulars thereof to the undersigned for examination and payment if found correct.

SANGSTER & MANISTY,
Solicitors to the Administratrix.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th September 1864.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

युनाइटेड मरकनटाइल कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

યુનાઇટેડ મરકનટાઇલ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 17, Bruce Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th November 1864, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of considering the Accounts of the Company as made up by the Liquidators appointed at the Special General Meeting held on the 13th instant.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th September 1864.

### FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

### THE MAGNIFICENT RIVER-BUILT SHIP "OWEN GLENDOWER."

MESSRS CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at their Rooms, the magnificent River-built Ship *Owen Glendower*,—originally classed A 1 for 12 years at Lloyds, 990 Tons register, built by Messrs. Green of Blackwall, is copper fastened, was sheathed with yellow metal in 1863, has a full Poop, and Topgallantforecastle, carries a large cargo on a light draught of water, sails well, and is abundantly found in Stores.

The above vessel will be sold as she now lies in Bombay Harbour, together with her Masts, Yards, Sails, Anchors, Cables, and all her other Stores, an Inventory of which, and further particulars, may be had on application to Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co. or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th September 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that MEHTA MOHUNLALL OOTUMRAM, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, hath contracted to purchase from KASHEENATH ATMARAMJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in the Lohar Chall Street, being assessed under No. 18, and registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 1173, containing by admeasurement 58 and 4-9th square yards, be the same little more or less; and bounded as follows, that is to say:—on or towards the East by the house of Soonirabaee, widow of Wassoodew Rambhut Mundhalkar, on or towards the West by a gully or pass and rupas appertaining to these premises, and beyond which is the house of Balluram Bapoo Senty, on or towards the North by the house and premises of Wittoba Kanojee, and on or towards the South by the public street called as Lohar Chall or new Line Street. All persons having any claims thereon by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to me, in writing, at my Office, No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, in default of which the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claims.—Dated this 19th day of September 1864.

KHUNDERAO MORO [illegible],
Purchaser's Solicitor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that JEEWUNRAM NAGERDASS, Pianoforte Tuner, has contracted to sell to DHUNJEEBHOY EDULJEE LENTEN and DHUNJEEBHAI RUSTOMJEE AVATON, all that piece or parcel of Ground or Garden, and all those eight other pieces of ground or fields, situate, lying, and being in the village of Chamboor, in the Island of Salsette, in the Zilla of Tanna. The said Garden is known under the names of Field Kuiwadee, Field Danny, Field Patny, Field Cothurbhat, &c., and contains by admeasurement 20,000 square yards or thereabouts, (being 1 Beegah and 18½ Phurrahs or 4½ Beegahs and 4 Pounds), and is bounded as follows, that is to say:—on the East partly by the ground belonging to the late Cowasjee Dinshaw, Doctor, partly by the ground of Suntoo Ghatee and partly by the ground of Dhackjee Pandoorungjee, on the West by the ground belonging to Dhackjee Pandoorungjee, on the North partly by the ground of Dhackjee Pandoorungjee and partly by the ground of Suntoo Ghatee, and on the South partly by the ground of Bhobay Bhumiaree and partly by the ground of Dhackjee Pandoorungjee. And 4 of the said 8 pieces of ground or fields are bounded on the East by the field of Juggoo Naiwoo, on the West by the property of Trimbuck Pootlajee and Dhurmonjee Pandoorung, on the North by the property of Dhackjee Pandoorungjee, and on the South by the fields of Jeewun Gungajee and Pandoorung Bhewjee and known by the name of Field Pattay. The other 3 of the said 8 fields are bounded on the East by the fields of Madhow Dadajee and Kerroba Janardonjee, on the West by the property of Baboo Dhurmonjee, on the North by the Field of Dunnajee Dadajee, and on the South by the Fields by Nilajee Ladoojee and of Jaytab Dunnajee and known by the name of Field Pattay. And the remaining 1 field is known by the name of Field Purrut, and is bounded on the East and South by the field of Bhicabaye Senoy, on the West by the Field of Dunnajee Dadajee, and on the North by the Field of Jeewun Gungajee. All persons having any claim by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, upon the aforementioned properties, or any of them, are requested to make the same known in writing to us the undersigned at our office in Rampart Row, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 19th day of September 1864.

SANGSTER AND MANISTY,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

### CHAMPAGNE.

| | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fleur de Sillery | E. Irroy & Co. | Qrts | 26 |
| Do. | Do. | Pts | 12 |
| Sillery Moujeaux | Ad. Collin | Qrts | 30 |
| Do. Do. | Do. | Pts | 12 |
| Bouzy Do. | Do. | Qrts | 37 |
| Do. Do. | Do. | Pts | 14 |
| Champagne extra good qty. | E. & E. Serrier | Qrts | 38 |
| Clicquot | Loop. Meyer Bass | Qrts | 31 |
| Fleur de Sillery | S. Serrier Fils & Co. | Qrts | [illegible] |
| Sillery, superior | Do. | Qrts | [illegible] |
| MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES. | | | |
| Sparkling Hock | Ivdocias Freres | Qrts | 30 |
| Do. Do. | Do. | Pts | 16 |
| Do. Moselle | Do. | Qrts | 30 |
| Do. Do. | Do. | Pts | 16 |
| Do. Do. best qlty. | A. Drenel & Co. | Qrts | 26 |
| Do. Do. sup. qlty. | Do. | Qrts | [illegible] |
| Do. Hock best qlty. | Do. | Qrts | [illegible] |
| Do. Do. sup. qlty. | Do. | Qrts | 22 |
| Scharzberg Still Moselle | Do. | Qrts | 20 |
| Rudesheimer Still Hock | Do. | Qrts | 20 |
| Still Burgundy Volnay | Do. | Qrts | 20 |
| Hocheimer 1857 | Do. | Qrts | 26 |
| Volnay Burgundy | Do. | Qrts | 20 |
| CLARET. | | | |
| Chateau Milon | By Hermanns | Qrts | [illegible] |
| Do. Lafitte | Do. | Qrts | [illegible] |
| St. Julien 1856 | Montheuil Franc fils aine | Qrts | [illegible] |
| Do. 1858 | Do. | Qrts | [illegible] |
| Chateau Margaux 1856 | Do. | Qrts | [illegible] |
| Do. Do. 1858 | Do. | Qrts | 20 |
| Fine Claret 1858 | A. Moller & Co. | Qrts | 16 |
| Vermouth | Noilly Prat & Co. | Qrts | 12 |
| Beer German | | Qrts | 5 |

VOLKART BROTHERS.

NOTICE.—FRIDAY next, the 23rd instant, being POPPTYEE, the undermentioned establishments will be closed for business on that day and on SATURDAY the 24th instant:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
A. GERRARD, Sub-Agent.

For the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited),
E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I., L., and China,
W. K. NICHOLSON, Pro-Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
JOHN BOYD, Sub-Agent.

For the Central Bank of Western India,
E. HEYCOCK, Manager.

For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, (Limited),
W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
[illegible] RICHARDSON, Manager.

For the Royal Bank of India,
J. GORDON, Manager.

For the Bank of India,
D. MACPHERSON, Manager.

For the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank Corporation, (Limited)
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

For the Asiatic Banking Corporation,
ROBERT H. BAKER, Agent.

For the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited),
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

For the Indian Peninsula, London and China Bank (Limited),
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE,
Officiating Manager.

For the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation,
EDWARD LIVINGSTON, Manager.

For the East India Bank,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

For the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited),
SAMUEL W. READ, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 19th September 1864.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—A Hansom Cab, with an Australian horse, and harness complete. Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN.
19th September 1864.

ALLIANCE SPINNING Co. (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—The first Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Agents, No. 7, Rampart Row, Bombay, on TUESDAY the 27th September, 1864, at half-past 3 P. M., to receive the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet to the 30th June 1864, and to elect Directors.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th September 1864.

IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries, No. 7, Rampart Row, Bombay, on THURSDAY the 29th September 1864, at 5 P. M., to confirm the Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 24th August 1864, viz:—

"That Section 23rd of the Articles of Association be altered as follows:—Instead of 'three' there shall be 'five' Directors of the Company."

Also to elect the two additional Directors.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th September 1864.

### POSTAL NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Beher*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 29th September at [illegible] o'clock A. M. After-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas, (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Singapore*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 28th September, at 6 P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th. An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SCINDE MAILS.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

### CALENDAR—SEPT. 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Thursday 22nd ..........11h. 4m. P. M.

| Days. | Dates. | Sundays, Festivals, &c. | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn. | High Water Bombay Harbour. Even. | Evening Gun-fire. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | |
| Tues. | 20 | Daybreak at 4h.30m. A. M. | 5 50 | 5 56 | 1 32 | 1 53 | 17th Sept. 1864. Time—9h.00m.10s.5 |
| Wed. | 21 | St. Matthew, Ap. | 5 50 | 5 56 | 2 16 | 2 41 | |
| Thur. | 22 | Twilight ends at 7.1[illegible] P. M. | 5 50 | 5 [illegible] | 3 7 | 3 37 | |
| Fri. | 23 | Uranus rises at 11.10. P. M. | 5 50 | 5 54 | 4 11 | 4 51 | |
| Sat. | 24 | Uranus sets at 0 20m. P. M. | 5 50 | 5 53 | 5 33 | 6 13 | |
| Sun. | 25 | 18th Sunday after Trinity | 5 51 | 5 52 | 6 54 | 7 31 | |
| Mon. | 26 | St. Cyprian—Old Holy Rood. 3d Criminal S. begins | 5 51 | 5 52 | 8 4 | 8 30 | |

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 12TH SEPT. TO THE 18TH SEPT. INCLUSIVE 1864.

| Date. | Standard Barometer Corrected. 10 A. M. | Standard Barometer Corrected. 4 P. M. | Thermometer in the Air. 6 A. M. | Thermometer in the Air. 1 P. M. | Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A. M. | Wet Bulb Thermometer. 1 P. M. | Electrometer (Volta No. 1) Maximum. | Rain in Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 12 | 29·809 | 29·791 | 77·8 | 81·9 | 75·8 | 74·0 | None. | 0·90 |
| " 13 | [illegible] | 29·784 | 77·0 | 82·0 | 75·5 | 78·0 | " | 0·73 |
| " 14 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 76·7 | 79·0 | 75·2 | 74·0 | " | 0·01 |
| " 15 | [illegible] | 29·750 | 77·7 | 86·0 | 74·2 | 78·0 | " | None. |
| " 16 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 85·0 | 75·6 | 77·0 | " | 0·17 |
| " 17 | 29·855 | 29·716 | 77·5 | 84·4 | 75·9 | 78·0 | " | 0·07 |
| " 18 | 29·873 | 29·769 | 78·4 | 86·0 | 74·4 | 79·0 | " | None. |

Sept. 12.—Nearly overcast; heavy rain about 1 P. M.
" 13.—Do. heavy showers of rain about 1 and 11 A. M. [illegible] about 5h. 15m. P. M.
" 14.—Do. slight rain at 7h. 25m. A. M.
" 15.—Partially clouded; drops of rain about 11 A. M. & 5 P. M.
" 16.—Densely clouded; showers of rain about 8h. 15m. P. M.
" 17.—Densely clouded; shower of rain about 10 A. M.
" 18.—Partially clouded; no rain.

*During the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, Mr. Thomas Graham is authorized to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.*

*MACLEAN AND CHARMAN.*

*Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept.*

### LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ADEN | Sept. 2 | KURRACHEE | Sept. 13 |
| AGRA | Sept. 13 | LAHORE | Sept. 10 |
| ALLAHABAD | Sept. 13 | LONDON | Aug. 18 |
| AUSTRALIA | Aug. 3 | MAURITIUS | June 6 |
| ALEXANDRIA | Aug. 26 | MADRAS | Sept. 13 |
| BANGALORE | Sept. 13 | MALTA | Aug. 9 |
| CALCUTTA | Sept. 12 | MEERUT | Sept. 13 |
| CAPE | June 18 | OUDH | Sept. 10 |
| CEYLON | Aug. 30 | PUNJAUB | Aug. 20 |
| COCHIN | Aug. 27 | PENANG | Aug. 29 |
| DELHI | Sept. 14 | RANGOON | Aug. 10 |
| FRANCE | Aug. 15 | SUEZ | Aug. 27 |
| HONGKONG | Aug. 12 | SINGAPORE | Aug. 21 |

# The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1864.

THE *Times of India* has ceased to be a public journal, discussing the questions of the day in a spirit of tolerably fair and honest criticism; it has now degenerated into what its Editor is fond of calling an "organ" of a small clique of ill-bred, noisy, blatant intriguers, who conceive that the public takes or ought to take the deepest interest in their small griefs and anxieties, and who consequently fill the columns of the paper from day to day with the outpourings of their paltry spitefulness and malevolence against men whose sole offence is to have wounded the vanity of these contemptible adversaries. Belonging as they do to that school of religion, which shows its zeal chiefly in hating with a deadly hatred men who are at once tolerant, liberal, and truly learned, the new patrons of the *Times of India* have made it a point of conscience to assail with their fiercest and most virulent invectives the gentlemen of the Educational Department, and more particularly the distinguished scholar who is Vice-Chancellor of the University and acting Director of Public Instruction. There is no wickedness too vile to be imputed to an "educationist," no trick too base to be used for the purpose of injuring the reputation and lessening the deserved popularity of Sir Alexander Grant among all classes of society in Bombay. A notable instance of the tactics adopted by the *Times of India* is supplied by the publication in yesterday's paper of a garbled and dishonest report of the proceedings at a meeting of the Senate of the University. It is comparatively a light matter that the mere publication of this unauthorized report was in itself a breach of etiquette on the part of a member or members of the Senate, and that the Rev. Mr. Gell, being himself a Fellow of the University, and having been present at the meeting, ought, as Editor of the *Times of India*, to have respected the privileges of the Senate and waited for an official report before commenting on what occurred at the meeting. No one who has watched the career of the reverend gentleman as a journalist in Bombay would expect him to show the slightest respect for ordinary rules of courtesy. But, when a newspaper professes to give a report of proceedings at any meeting, that report should at least have some pretensions to accuracy and truthfulness; it should not be employed only as a cover for unscrupulous misrepresentations and lying innuendoes. A report which suppresses some speeches and colours others, which is throughout violent and partisan in tone, and which in fact should rather be styled a leading article (in the usual *Times of India* manner) than a report, only serves to prove that its authors will stick at nothing for the gratification of their malice.

This storm in a teapot has been raised, it seems, by a rule of the Senate which was purely an abstract one—laying down that the Registrar of the University, as Recorder and Reporter of Debates, should not himself speak on one side or the other in the discussion of any matter in dispute. The proposal to pass such a rule was unfairly turned into a personal question. Dr. Reid, with the richest Irish eloquence, discoursed on the distinguished merits of that illustrious man, the Registrar,—"me own class-fellow"—who, though he had condescended to accept a paltry honorarium from the University, ought not on that account to be turned into a mere *Sheristedar* (whatever that may mean). Dr. Sinclair, the Registrar, himself easily persuaded by disinterested friends that he was wronged, followed the lead of the false issue factiously raised, and entered into a most convincing setting forth of his own merits, and into a variety of other wholly irrelevant topics. Then came on the field those distinguished guerillas of debate, Dr. Birdwood and Mr. Kennelly. The tactics of the former, though simple and even childish in character, are beautifully effective in turning a public meeting into a type we will not say of Donnybrook Fair—nothing half so manly as that—but of a gathering of mischievous and petulant school-boys. They consist not in answering but in saying something impertinent to every speaker as soon as and sometimes before he has ceased, and in creating causes of quarrel and ill-feeling where none exist. The success of this irregular warfare in exciting the passions of an assembly, and drawing off attention from the real point at issue, is very remarkable. The Vice-Chancellor certainly made a mistake, if indeed the mistake was not the Syndicate's, in moving the new rules of procedure all at once, instead of one by one. But from the published accounts of Dr. Birdwood's proceedings at Justices' Meetings it is unnecessary to look either to this circumstance, or to the alleged incapacity of the Vice-Chancellor to control a meeting of twenty gentlemen, by way of accounting for the disorder which is said to have taken place. Dr. Birdwood *will* rise as often as he pleases, and possibly one of his objections to the new code of procedure is that last Saturday's meeting is the last in which he will enjoy the privilege of rising eight times in the course of one debate.

Perhaps after all the only thing the public will care to know is that there was no intention on the part of the majority of the Senate, any more than on the part of the "thoughtful minority," of offering a slight to Dr. Sinclair or of depreciating his talents and services. The "thoughtful minority" might just as well have said as much in their unprivileged report. If they did not respect the etiquette of privilege, they might at all events have paid some regard to the claims of truth. The Registrar of the University, no more than the Registrar, or whatever his title is, of the Legislative Council, can conveniently take part in the debates. The Registrar or Secretary of every Corporation like the University of Bombay ought to be a man of the highest character, attainments and position, but the Registrar should be a Registrar, and not a debater. The rule adopted by the Senate is no innovation. Till this last spring Dr. Sinclair had no voice in debate. He was then made a Fellow, as a deserved complement, and as in some measure a right, because it was absurd that a man of his standing should hang on to the University by the string of a salary. But it was not meant that in becoming a Fellow he should assume a position inconsistent with that of a Registrar. The University, moreover, has a perfect right to make its own rules for the conduct of debates in which the public have no interest; and because a party in the Senate is dissatisfied with these rules it is not justified in misrepresenting them to the public as intended as a reflection on Dr. Sinclair. The Registrar is entitled to all the praise that has been bestowed upon him; his worst enemies are the selfish intriguers who for their own ends are trying to persuade the public that a majority of the Senate of the Bombay University is willing to insult and disgrace him. A greater or more mischievous calumny, both on Dr. Sinclair and on the University, could not be penned. It is quite worthy of the character that tried to erect the Manockjee Cursetjee case into a race quarrel.

WE have received a copy of a book called the "Army Medical Officers' Ophthalmic Manual." With the works of Bowman, Hulke, Rainey, Hogg, Soelberg, Wells and Dr. Frank, with the books and atlases of the German and French Ophthalmologists before us, we are truly surprised to see this "authorised" Manual circulated to their prejudice. It is printed and published for her Majesty's lieges by H. M.'s Stationery Office. Truly we pity those who will learn the use of the Ophthalmoscope from its pages! It has neither diagrams nor plates, without which a book on the eye is worse than useless. Small as it is, whole pages are taken up with chapters on the *object* with which it is written, and long and short-sightedness are dilated upon *ad nauseam* in scraps from Mackenzie's great work, or any work on the eye published for the last half century. The means for detecting malingerers are meagrely hinted at, as also the species of sight best adapted for marksmen; and this in the face of an excuse put forward in the introduction that the modern rifle demanded such a publication. There is no royal road to Ophthalmic Surgery. Let Government supply copies of Liebrich's Atlas and Hogg's Manual or Hulke's, and no distance will prevent its officers fast becoming skilled in a very simple system of examination. As a compilation the book is not amiss, but Mr. Longmore should be careful to authenticate his assertions, as we are not yet ready to [illegible] in Surgery. There is a contradiction in terms which can very seldom be borne out by facts. At page 12, in speaking of short sight, he says that small types "will have to be brought *nearer* to the eye"; and at page 15, in speaking of long sight, he repeats almost the same thing, viz: that the patient will be able to distinguish "small types better when brought *close* to his eye."

We refer to our myopic and presbyopic friends to answer if this is general or even frequent. But enough concerning the book itself: let us say something of the principle of Government attempting to *create authors* in Medicine and Surgery and to impose scarlet bound military medical manuals, by unknown hands, on the pupils of Mackenzie, Bowman and Robertson, Wharton, Jones, &c. Let these new teachers, like Morehead and Peet, frankly throw their books on the public waters and trust to Government taking a certain number of copies. They will be tried and read and will sink or swim according to their merits. But books to order and books ordered to be read will infallibly flood the service with trash. Mr. Longmore has worked hard and conscientiously on a subject as new to him as to any one else; but we venture to predict that his book, although it will injure the sale of Hulke's, Hogg's, Soelberg's and Wells' Ophthalmoscopic Manuals, will not replace them.

We differ from Mr. Longmore in his estimate of plates. When a man looks into the human eye he sees what cannot be described in words, but what Liebrich's Atlas pourtrays beautifully in colours! Let a certain number of this splendid work be circulated, with the Ophthalmic case and types, accompanied by Hogg's Manual or any independent and recognised author's, and the Art of the Opthalmoscope will soon be mastered in our Colonies. In the meantime we protest against Government authors, however hard working and meritorious, being forced upon the profession. We should like to have our Oculist's (Dr. Hunter's) opinion about this new medical drill book, clever as it may be.

To show how little is to be learnt from one man, we have in Dr. Peet's admirable publication an avowal that he has no experience of the treatment of dysentery by large doses of Ipecacuanha! There, gentlemen of Madras, what do you say to that? Suppose that Dr. Peet's work were to be a text book of the treatment of dysentery and forced upon you, with a red cover and the royal arms richly gilt upon its binding (the whole by authority), would you not be offended? And yet, may be, you might have been praising that very work an hour before in its modest cloth binding and present respectable form.

THE *Englishman*:—"It has been ruled by the Viceroy, that the pension of any female pensioner of Government is to be discontinued, should she leave the Zenana without the consent of her relations."

THE same:—"The Secretary of State has ruled, that, if any officers are delayed by an accident to the ship they are proceeding in, and are prevented from reaching India by the exact date their leave expires, it will not prejudice them or cause them to lose their appointments as ruled by the Government of the late East India Company."

THE same:—"Sometime ago, Maharaja Jung Bahadoor applied to Government for leave to send his two sons to the military schools to be educated there, particularly as Artillery officers. We understand the Government of India replied that those schools were only free to those who were qualifying themselves for Her Majesty's service."

THE same:—"The preaching of the Revd. Mr. Clerk in the streets of Cashmere has caused something like a riot there. The Maharaja of Jummoo would have ejected him from the country, but for the advice of Mr. Cowper, who persuaded the Raja to let him alone, promising that he should not give further cause of offence."

THE same:—"We have it in private letters from the N. E. Frontier, that the Dhurm Raj of Bhootan had forwarded a letter to the Governor General of India unknown to Toungso Penlow, but that that chief hearing of it, had contrived to intercept the bearer of the letter, and take his despatches from him, assisted by Agula Eurung Jungpeen. They destroyed the letter to the Governor General, and then proceeded to the Dhurm Raj, and said to him that they were not obliged to reply to the demand of the Governor General. Last year the same demand was made, and the answer was, that the Dhurm Raj would himself enquire into the facts—'the British had no authority to interfere at all, the fact being that the whole was an intrigue of Cheboo Lama who had shown the Europeans the way to Bhootan.' The Hindoostanee who is Toungsoo's adviser, has informed them that Jung Bahadoor of Nepal will declare war against the *Feringees* in the cold weather, and assist the Bhooteas when the English invade the country. 'The Maharaja Jung Bahadoor expressed his wish, some time ago,' said this man, 'to the Jullung Rajah to declare war on the British, and now the time had arrived, he would be sure to help the Bhooteas. The Dhurm Raj of Thibet, who is interested in Bhootan, is sure to assist.' The Bhooteas have written to a Baboo in Calcutta (their agent) to purchase munitions of war for them. 'The Dhurm and Deb Raj,' adds our informant, 'are dumb creatures.'"

THE *Indian Daily News*:—"The Government is, it appears, about to draw up a new code of rules and regulations for Military cantonments, or to so far repair and remodel the present existing laws as to have the same effect. Captain Cookson, Cantonment Magistrate of Meerut, which appointment he has held for a long series of years, has been summoned up to Simla by telegraph—we believe with a view of his giving the Government the benefit of his experience and advice as regards the preparation of the new code of cantonment laws."

THE *Madras Times* (September 13).—"H. M. ship *Princess Royal*, arrived here from Trincomallee yesterday morning. She brought two passengers, Rousmale Cocq, Esq., Ceylon, C. S., and Tighe, Esq., Ceylon Rifles. At a late hour last night, we received the following *Gazette Extraordinary*:—

"Her Majesty's Ship *Princess Royal*, having arrived in the Madras Roads, with His Excellency Rear Admiral G. King, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's ships and vessels on the East India and Cape of Good Hope stations, on board, a guard of honor in full dress, composed of a flank company of Her Majesty's 76th Regiment completed to 100 rank and file, with a full complement of officers and the regimental color, together with the Garrison Band—the whole under the command of a Field Officer—will parade to receive His Excellency at half-past 6 to-morrow (this) morning. His Excellency will land under a salute of 13 guns from the Saluting Battery. All Gentlemen of Her Majesty's Civil and Military services desirous of being present to receive His Excellency on landing are requested to assemble (Officers in full dress) at the Pier."

THE *Madras Athenæum and Daily News*:—"We are glad to learn that the Government have again favourably viewed the contemplated project of a French Railway from Pondicherry to meet the Madras main line at Tripatore or Arconum. When this project was some months back sanctioned by Government, it may be remembered that the Railway officials here took alarm, and imagining that the proposed line would affect their interests, sent in a strong protest to Government against it, pending the consideration and disposal of which, all further action in the matter ceased. The gentlemen who represent the Railway interests at Pondicherry have now submitted their reply, which is said to be of so satisfactory a nature as completely to allay all fears, if such were really entertained. Setting aside the fact, which they urge, of the extreme improbability, not to say impossibility, of so insignificant a town as Pondicherry ever being able to vie in trade and commerce with so rich a Presidency as Madras, the French Railway Committee clearly point out that, so far from affecting detrimentally the profits of the Madras Railway, the proposed line cannot do otherwise than augment those profits. Pondicherry being once connected by rail with Tripatore or Arconum, whichever is to be the point of junction, the traffic on the main line must necessarily increase, not merely from the circumstance that all produce for the French capital must first pass over the Madras Railway before coming to the point of junction, and thus increase its trade; but further, the new line will be the means of opening up fresh channels of egress for products from the interior of the district across which it is to run, thus affording a further stimulus for the development of the resources of the country. Taking into consideration these and other arguments addressed by the French Railway Committee, Government have finally determined to sanction the project without further reference, and have resolved that, a survey of the lands having been made and the plans submitted for approval, they will grant authority to begin with the works, and will also afford every assistance that may be required."

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

GALLE, 17TH SEPTEMBER.

Steamer *Clyde*, from Madras, anchored.

GALLE, 18TH SEPTEMBER.

Steamer *Euxine* sailed for Bombay.

GALLE, 19TH SEPTEMBER.

Steamer *Bengal*, from Suez, anchored.

Steamer *Benares*, from Bombay, anchored.

CALICUT, 19TH SEPTEMBER.

Steamer *Comorin*, from Cannanore, anchored.

## NEWS-LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

OOTACAMUND, 10TH SEPTEMBER.

WE have fairly weathered out the brunt of the South West Monsoon. The season has been comparatively mild, the fall of rain having been considerably below the average of former years. The gentle showers we daily receive, pleasantly alternating with sunshine, render the climate at this season of the year extremely delightful, and while the usual routine of official work still "drags its slow length along," all who could contrive to escape the din, dust, and stifling air of the Plains, are now enjoying the recess in the balmy atmosphere of the Hills. We are now honoured by the presence of the Governor, the Chief, and other high functionaries of State; and every house and hotel in the station is fully occupied. This large influx of visitors has brought round as usual a season of gaiety doomed, I am afraid, to a short-lived existence. Picnics, balls, fox-hunts, and shikarring expeditions, following each other in quick succession, have invested Ooty with an air of cheerfulness and conviviality which it seldom possesses. Sir William Denison is a keen admirer of field sports. In his last shikarring trip to Pykarra, a very respectable bag was made;—Sir William, it is reported, rolling over a tiger in first-rate style. On the return of His Excellency a ball was given last Tuesday, at the Club, by the bachelors of the station! about a hundred of the *elite* were present, and dancing was maintained with unflagging zeal to the small hours. His Excellency has since started on an excursion to the Makoorty Peak, a favourite hunting ground about 15 miles from the station. Amidst his amusement, the consideration of weightier matters has not been disregarded. The intended visit of the Sanitary Commissioners to Ooty, and the contemplated tour of His Excellency through the Wynaad are an evidence that more important matters than mere diversion have engaged his attention. The Governor will proceed from the station, on his tour of inspection, about the 26th instant, visiting on his way the chinchona plantation at Nediwuttum, and arriving at Manantoddy on the 28th. He will then visit the principal stations and ghats in the district, and proceed, *via* Nellumboor and Palghaut, to the Western Coast. We hope this tour will furnish His Excellency with a correct estimate of the condition of the country, its capabilities and requirements, and lead to the execution of the important public works demanded for its development and progress.

Among commercial projects, the cultivation of tea and chinchona bids fair to engage a portion of the attention which coffee now almost exclusively engrosses. Without attaching any importance to the doubts which are already being insinuated as to the soundness of coffee speculations, it must be admitted that the unhealthiness of the coffee districts, the ravages of the bug, and the high price both of land and of labour are serious drawbacks to intending planters. The cultivation of chinchona or tea labours under no such disadvantages. The result of recent analysis of the varieties of the chinchona grown on the Neilgherries, exhibits a per-centage of alkaloids considerably in excess of the average yield of American or Javanese barks; and when the commercial value of the Neilgherry staple is more generally recognized, it is highly probable that a large portion of the capital now either lying idle or sunk in coffee, will be diverted to a speculation which is less exposed to those disadvantages.

The Bishop was here for a few days and held two confirmation services, one at the Native Chapel and the other at St Stephen's. At the latter about 40 young persons, chiefly from the schools in the station, were confirmed. On Sunday last he preached a Sermon in aid of the Diocesan Board of Education, an institution which deserves more of public support than it has hitherto received. He has since returned to Coonoor, the climate of which appears better suited to his Lordship's constitution.

I am sorry to say that Sir Hope Grant, who is now at Kotagherry, has met with a serious accident, caused by a fall from his horse. Dr. Miller was immediately written for, and I hear that he is now rapidly improving.

I have little of importance to report among the news of the province. Owing to the scarcity of rain, the cultivation of cotton and indigo has not been extensively carried on in some parts of Coimbatore. The cotton lands under wells and channels are, however, in much better condition, and large quantities are being despatched daily to the Presidency.

AHMEDABAD, 10TH SEPT.

As I don't often see a letter from this usually dull place in your columns, I give you a few lines in hopes of its causing your sleepy correspondent to waken up to a true sense of his position.

Last night the bachelor civilians and gentlemen living at the Ghaie Bagh (between the camp and city) gave an evening party to the community. It was a great success and reflected great credit on the stewards. Music commenced at about 9 o'clock and several very pretty songs and glees were sung. Dancing commenced at about 11 and was kept up with great spirit till supper time, about 1 A. M., after which the Ball was kept up till half past 3. General Sir Charles and Lady Van Straubenzie honoured the party with their presence, and by their well known affability cleared away all idea of formality. The supper arrangements were first-rate and ice very plentiful. Another similar party is said to be on the *tapis*.

We are suffering greatly from the want of rain, as the necessaries of life are higher than at famine price, and Government are slow to make any extra allowance to young officers who are expected to keep up appearances, live at mess, &c.

Great excitement has been caused by Sir Charles Wood's unjust despatch, but hopes are entertained that all may yet be well. The locals here would be very glad to see a *form* of *memorial* in your paper to guide them in drawing out one for their separate grievances.

There is little stirring here just at present, but *speculation* appears to be the order of the day.

The Gymkhana appears to be dying a lingering death from want of sporting characters. Pigeon shooting, however, is kept up pretty fairly, and we appear to have some some very tolerable shots.

I hope to give you more next time.

## BOMBAY.

WE understand that the Hon'ble Mr. H. L. Anderson will leave for Calcutta at the end of next month.

THE mails for Cochin and intermediate ports, per steamer *Johnstone Castle*, will be closed to-day, at 4 P. M.

IT is proposed to have the University Buildings near the Robert Money Institution, and not near Byculla, as the site there is not convenient.

WE learn that Her Majesty's Secretary of State has declined to increase the salaries of the Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the scale of those of Calcutta and Madras.

WE hear on reliable authority that the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway line from Bombay to Bulsar will be finally opened for public traffic from the 1st of November next.

THE work of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme has now commenced in earnest, about a thousand labourers being engaged in excavating the tunnel at Malabar Hill, and many others are busy in depositing material in the Bay at Chowpattee.

THE improvements now going on in the neighbourhood of the Esplanade consists, to a great extent, in the widening of old roads and the construction of new ones; and amongst the former the Esplanade Cross Road is now in course of being widened to double its previous breadth.

THE PARSEE MUTTON COMPANY AGAIN.—The managers of this Company have brought about thirty Mahomedan butchers from Poona, and since the last five days these butchers sell meat in the Fort Market. The Mahomedan butchers of Bombay have again been turned out of the Market.

THE Magistrates at the Fort Police Office are determined to make the public accomodation at the new office complete. There is now in course of construction a retiring room for the use of the members of the legal profession attending the Court. The present offices are much better adapted for the purpose than were the old ones in Forbes Street.

ABOUT a month since a communication was received at the Fort Police Office from the Consulate at Juddah, that the mate of a ship had been killed by his captain. The ship has since arrived in Bombay harbour, and we are glad to report that the mate who was reported to have been killed is now hale and well. We suppose the Consul must have been hoaxed and that he retailed the same to the Police here.

[illegible] the demise of Mr. H. [illegible] superintendent of telegraphs, the following promotions are sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, with effect from 2nd July:—

Mr. C. B. P. Gordon, Assistant Superintendent, at present officiating as Superintendent in Charge of the Sind Circle, to be Superintendent. Mr. H. P. Owen, 1st Inspector, at present officiating as Assistant Superintendent, Indore Circle, to be Assistant Superintendent.

IT would seem that the police authorities are quite powerless to check the growing nuisance that daily takes place in Rampart Row among the native stock-brokers, who there assemble to carry on their noisy vocation to the serious annoyance of those unfortunately located in the neighbourhood; and also to those who have occasion to force their way through the clamourous crowd. It is high time that something was done to abate this long standing and increasing annoyance.

ABOUT four months ago Mr. Bomanshaw Cowasjee lost four Currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each and offered a reward for their recovery, nothing was heard about the missing notes until Friday last, when a hamaul presented one of the lost notes at the Bank when it was stopped. The man pointed out another person who he said had given it to him to get cashed, who in his turn declared that it had been given to him by a man who had since gone to Mangalore. The hamaul and the other man were yesterday brought before the Acting Senior Magistrate at the Fort Police Office when they were allowed to go at large on bail pending an enquiry into the whereabouts of the third party.

THE mate of one of the vessels in harbour having come ashore for a stroll on Saturday last, wandered up into the neighbourhood of Dhobie Talao, and being somewhat overheated by walking about in the sun became very thirsty, and requested two widewake natives, whom he had fallen in with, to take him to some place where he could obtain some ice-water to drink. They accordingly took him in tow and brought him to anchor in one of the back slums in that locality. But the thirsty mariner not being able to procure any ice was induced, in despair, to apply himself to gin which soon had the effect of sending him off to the land of dreams, from which he subsequently awoke when he became conscious of the sad reality that he had been eased of his silver watch and some Rs. 25. He naturally suspected the men who had brought him to the place, the police were applied to, who succeeded in finding the guides, but the robbery could not be satisfactorily proved against them.

WE learn from the Ahmedabad *Prajabhaushi* that a robbery which was committed in 1862 has been just brought to light through the exertions of Mr. Cursetjee F. Moonjee, Inspecting Post Master of Goozerat, who has succeeded in discovering a portion of the contents of a Bhangy parcel containing some valuable gold ornaments which had been despatched from Delhi. It appears that at the time in question a dawk runner named Runchoregur Partabgur was entrusted with the parcel for conveyance in the usual way when he was unable to resist the temptation offered to him, so that he opened the parcel and appropriated its valuable contents to his own use. His brother was also implicated in the transaction. H. H. the Guickwar made a wholesome example of the scoundrel and sentenced him to five years' imprisonment with hard labours and his brother to six months. The goldsmith who assisted in melting down the ornaments has been fined and some other persons who had portions of the ornaments in pledge had to disgorge the same.

## THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(*For the fortnight ending 31st August.*)

SURAT COLLECTORATE.—The fall of rain during the period embraced in this report was occasional and slight. Cotton, jowaree and all other crops were reported to be in good condition, except rice which wants much water. The cultivators now eagerly look for heavy falls of rain again. All the districts continue healthy except Broach and Chiclee, where fever prevailed to a slight extent, and cow-pox among the cattle.

## PETITION AGAINST THE REVENUE SURVEY BILL.

THE following is the petition read by the Hon'ble Mr. Inverarity at the meeting of the Legislative Council at Poona on Saturday last, and referred to in our report in yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*:—

1. That your Excellency's Government has recently introduced into the Legislative Council of Bombay a Bill to provide for the Survey, demarcation, assessment, and subsequent management, of lands held under Government, in the districts belonging to the Bombay Presidency, and for the registration of the rights and interests of the occupants of the same."

2. That this Bill sanctions the settlements now being made and confirmed under the authority of your Excellency in Council.

3. That the grounds upon which these settlements are based have not been laid before the Legislative Council, nor is the public generally aware of what they are, or how they will influence the rights of proprietors generally.

4. That the Survey rules which were published some years ago appear to provide for the registration of what may be called Ryotwarri holdings, but they seem to ignore the existence of the different classes of landed proprietors whose powers of freely enjoying their lands have been crippled, and whose property is being thus deteriorated in value to an immense extent by the restrictions which the rules impose as to the sub-letting of their holdings.

5. That Nos. 10 and 11 of the Survey rules interfere with the rights of proprietors to the trees and forests in their lands, which they have been enjoying from time immemorial, and with which this Bill interferes.

6. That besides holders of Miras, Jodi-inam and Inam-lands, there are proprietors of villages absolutely sold by Government, proprietors of villages with a permanently settled land-tax, proprietors of villages and parts of villages who hold their estates subject to such assessment as may be imposed at the general survey of the District, called Prant-Pahani, proprietors of lands held under different kinds of leases from Government, proprietors of reclaimed lands called Shilotridars, Isafatdars, Satidars, &c., &c.

7. That the proposed enactment deprives the proprietors of their remedies against the Collectors by recourse to the Civil Courts for redress, and this change is sought to be made apparently without a due consideration of the vast interests at stake, and the character of the changes sought to be introduced in a constitutional point of view.

8. That a survey of private lands and villages has been made compulsory, whereby great deal of annoyance and expense will be unnecessarily caused to their proprietors, who had hitherto the power and the right—which this Bill threatens to deprive them of—of surveying and assessing their own estates, at their own convenience, and according to their own means.

9. That the enquiry into the proprietary and other titles of holders of land by means of the Survey department, being entrusted to an ill-paid and practically irresponsible agency, is replete with danger, and will, we feel certain, open the door to fraud and abuses of various kinds.

10. That the settlement of boundary disputes, by the agency of the Survey officers, without any appeal to the regularly constituted tribunals of the country, is a measure to be much deprecated. That the people have not, except by appeal to Government, hitherto resisted these proceedings, is no sufficient ground for the legislature to legalize them. The effects of suppressed dissatisfaction may not be immediately perceptible.

11. That these officers, though versed in their professional duties of surveying, are, as a rule, unacquainted with the principles of the law; that they have no rules of procedure; that they are generally guided in their work by the petty surveyors on low salaries, which lays them open to great temptation; that these low-paid subordinates are already inflicting great and wide-spread injury and oppression on the people in different ways is a matter of notoriety; and the increase of their authority is calculated to inflict a thousand times greater loss on the people than the apparent advantage which it may be thought to be securing to Government.

12. That the Courts of these officers are entirely faulty in their constitution, irregular in their management, open to no checks from the bar, and subject to no appeal to the Civil Courts of the country. Secluded by their very distance from publicity, and the safeguards which it gives rise to, these tribunals would be the means of inflicting grievous and lasting injury on the best interests of the inhabitants.

13. That the proposed Act deprives the people of the remedies left upon to them by the Regulations of the Elphinstone Code.

14. That the Legislative Council is getting on very precipitately* with the Bill, so that your petitioners and their fellow countryman have not had sufficient time to study its provisions minutely, and respectfully to submit such suggestions and emendations as their welfare, upon which depends the proper government of this Empire, may in their humble opinion call for.

15. That your petitioners are ready and willing at all times to pay, and advise their fellow contrymen to pay, such taxes and cesses as the necessities of the State may render it necessary to impose; but they beg respectfully to deprecate the undue haste with which the above measure is being hurried, feeling assured that it is calculated to inflict deep injury, directly and indirectly, upon landed property in the country. And your petitioners therefore beg that your Excellency's Government will press the following points upon the consideration of the Legislative Council:—

- 1st.—That property of all kinds connected with land be respected, and nobody's interest sacrificed, except on proved public necessity, and without due compensation.
- 2nd. That the proprietors of villages and fields be left unfettered in the management of their estates.
- 3rd. That the ownership of trees on private land be not interfered with.
- 4th. That owners of Inam, permanently sold, and permanently assessed lands, be left free to survey as well as to assess their own estates without any interference by the Survey Department.
- 5th. That the operations of the Survey be strictly confined to the survey and assessment of lands, (so that Government may have a faithful registry of them and their assessable values) but that they should not in any way interfere with the proprietary titles of the holders or occupants.
- 6th. That the settlement of boundary disputes be left to the regular Courts of Law as now; and,
- 7th. That the right of appeal to the Civil Courts, now enjoyed, may not be disturbed.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray,

CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA.
VISHWANATH NARAYEN MANDLIK.
and others.

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* Draft of the Bill first published on the 19th August 1864.

First reading and reference to a Select Committee, 10th August 1864.

Report of the Select Committee published on the 24th August 1864.

Second Reading fixed upon for the 2nd meeting in September 1864 which will be on the 10th instant.

## BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in their new room, on the basement story of the Town Hall, on the 15th instant, at half-past 4 P. M. There were present Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq., F.R.G.S., senior member, in the chair; G. C. M. Birdwood, Esq., M.D.; R. S. Sinclair, Esq., LL.D.; J. Scorgie, Esq., F.C.S.; J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S.; Atmaram Pandurang, Esq., G.G.M.C.; Bhugwandas Parshotumdas, Esq.; Commander G. T. Robinson; E. S. Dawes, Esq., members; and D. J. Kennelly, Esq., F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., acting secretary.

The Revd. Francis Gell, B.A., was elected a member under Rule xxii. of the Society.

Cornet T. J. Newnham and Frank A. E. Morrison, Esq., were proposed members for election at the next meeting of the Society.

For the various donations laid on the table for the Society's acceptance the acting secretary was requested to convey their best thanks.

Among the several letters read the following relates to the Colaba Observatory:—

To the Secretary, Geographical Society, Bombay.

SIR,—Dr. Leith in his late report on the sanitary condition of Bombay, mentions that he has been obliged to take the Table showing the number of days on which the wind blew from each point from the Meteorological Report for the year 1850, because Osler's wind guage at the Observatory at Colaba cannot now be depended upon.

In consequence of this, the Government desires to enquire into the state of the Observatory at Colaba, and I am desired to ask the favour of your Society naming any persons specially qualified to serve on a Committee for such enquiry.

I have the honor to be &c.,
W. F. MARRIOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 6th June 1864.

The acting secretary then read the following papers contributed by Government:—

Visit to the Wanika country in the vicinity of Mombassa, and the progress made by the Christian Missionaries at that place. By Lieut.-Col. R. L. Playfair, H. M.'s Consul and Political Agent at Zanzibar.

SIR,—I had long proposed to myself a visit to the Wanika country in the vicinity of Mombassa, where our missionaries are settled, in the hope that my presence amongst them would strengthen their hands in their dealings with the provincial authorities of His Highness Seyed Majid, and with a view to make myself more intimately acquainted with the extensive districts under my political control. During the first two months of this year illness prevented my leaving Zanzibar, and after my recovery the *Pleiad* was absent at Seychelles. I was therefore very glad to accept the kind offer of Captain Gardner to convey me to Mombassa in the frigate under his command.

We left Zanzibar in H. M. S. *Orestes* on the 26th ultimo, and anchored at Mombassa on the morning of the 28th idem. The University Mission to the Zambesi under Bishop Tozer has lately been broken up, and I found two members of it—the Rev. C. Alington and Mr. Drayton—on board. I invited these gentlemen to accompany me. We landed shortly after our arrival and took up our residence in in Seyed Majid's house, which had been placed at my disposal. The *Orestes* then proceeded to sea to cruize about for the suppression of the slave trade, and Captain Gardner promised to call for me in a week.

I need hardly describe a place so well known as Mombassa; it has the usual Arab character sites of ruin, neglect, and filth in a striking degree. The only object of interest is an extensive fort built in 1595 by the Portuguese, and restored by them in 1635, as an inscription over the principal gateway, headed by the Christian monogram I. H. S., informs us. It is a work of considerable pretension, with upwards of a hundred guns in position, but in a ruinous condition, and the interior is so crowded with inflammable buildings that the explosion of a single shell within its walls would render it untenable.

On the morning of the 30th ultimo we started for Kisulutini in the Rabbai district, the station of the Rev. Mr. Rebmann, of the Church Missionary Society. We proceeded up a remarkable *Khore* or inlet, which has all the appearance of a winding river, bordered by impenetrable belts of mangrove trees. After sailing three hours we left our boats and proceeded by land a further distance of two hours through a hilly country, now parched and burnt up by four months of continuous dry weather, but which, after rain, must be exceedingly beautiful.

Mr. Rebmann's station is situated on a hill about 800 feet above the sea, and commands a fine view of the plain below and of the undulating district to the west. I need hardly say that we were most hospitably entertained by that gentleman and his wife, the former of whom for eighteen years and the latter for twelve years, have laboured to propagate the Gospel of Christ amongst the heathen Wanika.

I have some hesitation in reporting on the result of the teaching of these devoted missionaries. I confess it appeared to me disappointing; but they have had to contend against a series of difficulties under which many would have succumbed. The mission station consists of several well-built and commodious houses, but all in a state of semi-completion: six converts have been baptized, and about as many more are under tuition. Owing, however, to his being without a fellow-labourer, Mr. Rebmann has been obliged to give up regular tuition for some time past, and is now devoting himself to completing the mission buildings.

I cannot better describe the difficulties with which Mr. Rebmann has had to contend than by quoting his own words in a letter to my address:—

"When we last saw you at Aden seven years ago we were just passing through the darkest part of the East African Mission. It seemed as if we had come too early to this part of the world, and the people were unprepared either to understand or to appreciate our message. Nothing seemed comprehensible or creditable to them but that we must have come to regain possession of the old castle at Mombas, which they knew had been built by the Wanika, but soon after the crisis came. The late Imam died on the 19th October 1856, and Colonel Hamerton in consequence no more considered it safe for us to remain * * * and as if his voice had not been loud enough to call us away from a people who had no want beyond their cattle and their tools, a member of the Committee of our Society, the late Admiral Trotter, was to come just at the right moment, and not only urge our immediate departure, but offered to take us at once to the Cape in his own ship. * * * We quitted the place, which after all had become very dear to us, on the 22nd of January 1857. Scarcely had we left when the terrible hordes of the Masai overran the whole country down to the sea shore, killing whomsoever they found in their way, and carrying off in one day all the cattle of the Rabbai territory. Thus our poor deluded people, who, to abject ignorance had added arrogance and cattle pride, were now deeply humbled, and herein I even then saw a star of hope for them, and I was not deceived. * * * We were, however, first to go to Zanzibar, where we would await further instructions from home. * * * After a stay of about half a year we intended to leave for Europe, and thus to human eyes, the East African Mission seemed to have come to an end. But there was soon to be a better resurrection. * * * I had taken with me the only Wanika who had attended on our regular instructions and had learnt to read. In September he went home to look after his family, and on Christmas-day he came back again, bringing with him a new convert, and the cheering statement that others only waited our return when they too would become Christians. In the year following I paid another visit to the place, and the sight of a little band of converts, as well as the general joyous welcome I received, left no doubt in my mind that instead of going back to Europe we must first come back to a people who had now learnt to appreciate what before they had treated with contempt. In April 1859 * * * we returned again. The house at our station * * * was then standing, but the rainy season, which had set in, kept us at Mombas, where at the same time I had to repair our town house, which during our absence had been used by the Government for a garrison of Arab soldiers, who of course left it in a very deplorable condition. The rainy season was a very severe one, and caused another misfortune in the downfall of our house at Kisulutini. * * *

"One small portion, though delapidated, was still standing, over which a temporary roof was made in the native style, but the repairs and alterations to our house at Mombas prevented us from returning to the place until the end of October 1859. * * * When therefore the *Baron Vonder Decken* arrived on the 24th of February 1861 we had not yet completed one year at the station, and when, towards the end of that year, we were visited by Colonel Pelly we had been there only fifteen months. Though I had been hard at work during all that time in the reconstruction of a fallen house, till the whole compound, with a delapidated remnant of the old house, some temporary miserable huts, the walls of a new house raised breast high but scarcely visible because roofed over for the time with palm-leaves, presented an aspect which was yet anything but pleasing or inviting: and thus it came to pass *that an evil report went abroad* [illegible] *state of decay and neglect*. The gentlemen who had seen the place could only think of the *many years I had been in the country*, and *explanations given in thirty conversation went for nothing*.

"But it may be objected much can be done in the way of building in fifteen months. This is true on the coast, but not half a day's journey inland. For a considerable time I could not build for want of water; so to secure a proper supply I had first to dig reservoirs, stones had to be quarried and the lime had to be carried on men's heads a distance of about five miles from the landingplace; all this required much more time. The charge of neglect thus falls to the ground; and as to decay there was none; it was simply a remnant of the fallen-down house. * * * In fact when we came back from Zanzibar after an absence of two years, it was little better than if we had but just arrived from England for the first time, and the many years I had been previously in the country were not more to be taken into account, except for the experience I had gained. Since then my principal time and strength have been spent in building-business, and alas, up to this day, I cannot say it is finished." From Rabbai we proceeded to Ribe (distant ten or twelve miles), where a Mission was established two years ago by the United Free Methodist Churches. Dr. Kraff, to whom its formation had been entrusted, brought out two English and two German companions; the latter were found quite useless and were sent home again; one of the Englishmen was compelled to leave from bad health, and for a year Mr. Wakefield remained alone at his post. He was joined a year ago by Mr. New, who came in the *Pleiad* from Bombay, and in February of this year Mr. Butterworth, a young man of the highest promise, arrived from England. We found this gentleman suffering from a severe attack of fever, aggravated by his refusal to take quinine or any but homeopathic remedies. It was at once apparent to us that his recovery was hopeless, and he expired on the 2nd April, and was buried on the following morning close to the mission station.

The members of this mission have suffered greatly from fever; nevertheless their time has been well employed. A comfortable iron house has been erected, with sufficient accommodation of a temporary nature for their servants, and four or five acres of ground have been cleared of jungle and prepared for cultivation as soon as the rains shall commence. They have not indeed done much in the way of tuition; that could hardly be expected at first; but I have strong hopes that the fruits of their work will soon become apparent.

We returned to Mombassa on the night of the 3rd instant by a route very similar to that by which we reached Rabbai.

Mr. Rebmann, whose long residence amongst the Wanika has made him throughly acquainted with their language and character, gave me much information regarding this interesting people.

They appear very fair specimens of the East African race; they want the fine features and bold and restless character of the Somalie, but they are equally without the air of stolid indifference and stupidity which marks the Somalie of the coast. Their countenances are bright and pleasant, they are good tempered, hospitable to strangers, and easily led in matters which do not militate against their tribal customs, by which they are governed as with a rod of iron.

Both sexes go naked from the the waist upwards, and adorn their arms, necks, and legs with beads and coils of brass-wire to an extent which appears only limited by their finances. The males carry bows and poisoned arrows, a short club, and sometimes a rude sword resembling a [illegible] half the head from the [illegible] upwards, and wear the hair on the remainder in long plaits or twists, which are frequently strung with beads or the bright red seeds of the *Erythrina Indica*.

The marriage bond is but a slight one, and continency is hardly known. Children are betrothed at an early age, and marriage takes place as soon after puberty as the father of the bridegroom is able to pay the dollars which constitute the dowry. This, however, is given to the bride's family, and she has no share therein. In case of divorce, which his frequent, this dowry is reclaimed, but it is not paid till the girl has found another husband. The children belong not to the parents but to the mother's eldest brother, who not unfrequently sells them into slavery in times of scarcity.

Famine is of frequent occurence, as the Wanika are extremely improvident, and almost too indolent to cultivate the small quantity of cassaba and Indian corn necessary for their subsistence. Palm-wine is their great luxury, and so long as they can sit lazily in the shade sucking this through a reed, they ask for no higher enjoyment.

They recognise, though they hardly worship, a god. He is regarded as a being to be feared and propitiated; but the most potent agents are the *enmas*, or shades of their ancestors, who are appealed to on failure of rain or in cases of sickness, when offerings of palm-wine and corn are placed on their graves. They believe that the mists which gather on the mountain-tops are the fires of these spirits, who constantly hover round their former habitations. This clearly proves that they understand the immortality of the soul, though they have no idea of a future state of rewards and punishments.

The rite of circumcision is universally practised, and each important event in their lives, such as the planting of seed or reaping the harvest, is marked by its distinctive ceremony. No Wanika may engage in any handicraft, and they are entirely dependent on Mombassa for the simplest implements of husbandry, pottery, and cutlery, &c.

The males are devided into three orders:—

1st.—*M'zia*, or elders,
2nd.—*Kambi*, or intermediate order; and
3rd.—*N'gaira*, or youth.

Admission is obtained into the superior grades by constant payments or offerings of palm-wine and the performance of certain ceremonies.

Those appointed for the admission of youth into the superior order *Kambi* only occurs bout once in a generation, namely, when all the previously-appointed *Kambi* have been absorbed into the rank of elder; thus one frequently observes middle-aged men classed as youths.

On a fixed day the youth are all assembled in a certain place whence the clay with which their bodies are to be smeared is to be taken, a fire is lighted, and a sacrifice offered. At a given signal the youth rush to the fire and extinguish it with their naked feet, and each seizes a lump of clay. All this time they are beaten by the men of the *Kambi* or 2nd order with the palms of their hands. They then cover their bodies with clay, and in this state, entirely divested of clothing, they are required to pass eight days in the forest. They then apply a second coating of clay taken from any place they please, and pass another week in the same manner as the first. During all this time decency is laid aside and the utmost license prevails. At the close of the second week they return to their homes and resume their usual avocations, but they still continue the application of clay till the order is given for the concluding and most horrible part of the ceremony.

This consists in some one of the candidates killing a man; he must not belong to their tribe, but must be a person of some consideration in another one; the murder of a poor slave will by no means be accepted. The particulars are kept a profound secret; the novices simply inform the elders that the victim has been slain, whereupon the former wash their bodies shave their heads, and the ceremony of initiation is completed.

Promotion from the second to the highest order is performed gradually as the applicants are able to pay the prescribed offerings. These consist of an unlimited quantity of palm-wine given to the elders during a series of years and finally two goats, thirty measures of rice, and twenty-four fowls. While these are being presented the *Kumbuka* or sacred horn, at other times carefully concealed in the forest, is played in such a manner as to make the sound emitted resemble the word *m-bo-ze* (a goat). The rice is then put into three large pots, kept for the express purpose, and to each pot eight fowls are added. This mess, with the goats, is eaten by the elders.

The *Kambi* or middle order is divided into four classes; the first consists of the eight eldest men, who are called "people of the hair," and have the privilege of selecting the prime pieces when an animal is killed. The second and third sections also consist of eight men each, next in age, while the fourth includes all the remainder.

On the day fixed for the initiation of the *Kambi* into the rank of elders they assemble in the village, while the elders meet in one of their sacred places, dispersed in two ranks so as to form a street; each man is armed with a switch, and the candidates are brought two at a time and made to pass along the street, and receive a cut with the cane from each elder as they pass him. The sacred horn is then exhibited, and this terminates the ceremony, which is repeated from time to time till the whole of the *Kambi* have become elders.

The whole power lies in the hands of the elders, and though each tribe of the Wanika has an hereditary chief, his authority is merely nominal.

The *Muganga* or soothsayer plays an important part amongst the Wanika. He is consulted when one is suspected of having bewitched another. The relatives of the person afflicted, together with a near relative of the suspected culprit and two men of the tribe as impartial witnesses, meet the *Muganga* who must belong to a different tribe and be unacquainted with the circumstances of the case.

This, however, is a mere [illegible], as the [illegible] have already fixed upon obnoxious individual, and they only want some kind of sanction in order to justify their intended murder to themselves and others.

The soothsayer places himself before a wooden bowl, made for the purpose, with [illegible] water is thrown into it, and castor oil beans are thrown into the water, while the operator holds in his hand the tail of a giraffe. With this he strikes the water, causing the beans to revolve in it, and, fixing his eyes on them, as if reading a book, he gives a description of the desired person. He then asks the assessors to retire, and consider whether the description he has given tallies with that of the person whom they suspect, and as there is never any difficulty on this point the soothsayer after a little more incantation walks up to the son or near relative of the intended victim and strikes him with the tail.

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The party than retires, keeping profound silence regarding the victim: a feast is shortly afterwards given, and when the victim has been made drunk with palm-wine, he is seized and strangled.

Sometimes one who is supposed to be a sorcerer of the worst kind is buried alive, the grave being dug before his eyes, and taunts of every kind being addressed to him while the work is being carried on.

The punishment of death is rarely inflicted for other offences, but fines are levied on every conceivable pretext; in fact, the ultimate object of all their ceremonies and laws appears to be to induce the lower orders to give as much as possible to the elders.

The [illegible] returned to Mombassa on the afternoon of Tuesday the 5th ultimo; on the following morning she put to sea. We spent one day (the 8th) at Pemba and returned to Zanzibar this day.

At the conclusion of this paper, the chairman and several of the members present having offered some observations on the interesting incidents touched upon by Col. Playfair, the second paper announced for the evening was then submitted to the Society. It was an extract from the Administration Report of the Political Agent at Zanzibar for the two past years, ending with 31st May 1864, and would duly appear in full in the next volume of the Society's Transactions.

The warmest thanks of the Society were then unanimously voted to His Excellency the Governor in Council for the two interesting communications, and to the several donors for their valuable presents to the library, and the meeting adjourned to Thursday, October 20th, 1864.

## CORONER'S INQUEST.

SCAFFOLD ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held on Saturday evening at Camateepoora, before R. B. Barton, Esq., touching the death of a young Hindoo female, fifteen years of age, of the name of Abbee. From the evidence adduced it appears that the unfortunate woman was employed as a labourer on a building at Chinch Bunder on Saturday morning last, when she lost her balance and fell from the scaffold to the road below, sustaining thereby some very severe injuries, from the effects of which she died shortly after being removed to to her own home. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by falling from a scaffold at Chinch Bunder, where she was employed as a labourer.

SUICIDE.—Another inquest was held on Sunday before Mr. Barton, at Mooghbhat, on view of the body of a native female, about 25 years of age, named Sagroonee, who was found drowned in a well. It seems that the deceased threw herself into the water while in a state of derangement brought on by fever, from which she had been suffering for several days. The verdict recorded was to the effect that the deceased committed suicide by drowning herself in a well, and that she committed the act while in a state of temporary insanity.

## FORT POLICE OFFICE.—11th September.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, Esq.)

THEFT OF BANK NOTES.—Muckoondass Jaitmull was charged, on an information laid against him by one [illegible], with the theft of Bombay Currency notes to the value of Rs. 2,600, which had been abstracted from a tin box in which they had been placed by the prosecutor on Friday night last. He at first denied all knowledge of the notes, but subsequently pointed out the place where he had concealed them, from whence they were discovered, tied up in piece of cloth and placed under the rafters of a house.

REFUSING DUTY.—Mahomed Meyjee and six other lascars were charged with refusing duty on Saturday morning last on board the *Indian Merchant*. The men assigned no reason to the Captain for refusing to work. In defence they declared that they refused to work in obedience to an order from the tindal (who however denied having done so); they also complained of being sick.

His Worship sent the whole of them to the House of Correction for four weeks.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### MR. R. B. BARTON.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—I see it stated in your paper this morning that "Mr. R. B. Barton, Barrister-at-Law, has been specially retained on behalf of a Mussulman charged with murder." Some announcement of this kind is usually made just before the beginning of every Session. May I ask with what object? Surely it is a matter of indifference to the public whether these wretched individuals are to be defended by Mr. Barton or any one else. As regards the prisoners themselves, no doubt they are to be congratulated on their good fortune in having secured the services of so learned, eloquent, and distinguished an advocate as R. B. Barton, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, but then if they want to brag about it, they should be made to do it by way of advertisement and pay for it in the usual way. To a gentleman of Mr. Barton's modest unpretending nature this sort of publicity must be peculiarly distasteful.

X. Y. Z.

### A SUGGESTION TO THE BACK BAY RECLAMATION COMPANY.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—Considering the magnitude of the Back Bay reclamation job, and granting that its grand scheme should necessarily create a panic in our labour market, notwithstanding the economy and prudence exercised by the said Company in the [illegible] for labour, it is not unreasonable to suppose that they have neglected the proper use of means whereby to afford convenience and relief to the public in general, who believe there yet exists a course which, if adopted at once, can in no way interfere with the interests of other Reclamation and Building Companies. I admit in common with every other experienced man, that the rates—[illegible] and four annas—at which male and female labourers respectively are paid in the service of the Back Bay Reclamation Company, is just such as it ought to be in these hard times; but on the other hand it is complained, that hills are purchased at an enormous price of ten and fifteen rupees a square yard, and thus the saving from the labour expenditure is lost into the extravagancy of such purchases; and if matters go at this rate, the Back Bay Company, instead of giving any hopes of profit to the shareholders, will in all probability keep them in fear of serious future losses. I learn on good authority that hills are procurable in *Salsette* for not more than a rupee or two per square yard; if so, I would humbly suggest that this great Company should direct their aim towards the purchase of such hills, and enter into some arrangements with the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, whose lines are in convenient proximity to those hillocks, to bring the materials down.

Fort, 18th September. ROBIN.

### A PROTEST.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—My attention is drawn by a friend to a letter in your issue of the 15th, which, to all intents and purposes, seems to have been sent you by some ardent admirer, but very injudicious friend, of Judge Manockjee Cursetjee; and my object in writing this is to espouse the cause of neither party in the suit, but of a third party whom without even the shadow of a provocation you have thought it fit to inveigh against. In the opening few lines with which you introduce this letter, you take occasion to remark "the letter is of interest as showing to what use the advantages of an English education are turned by enlightened natives in Bombay." Now if the letter you make so much of was foul, this aspersion of yours is not the less so. Upon its very face the letter bears quite unmistakeable impress of its being the production of some very illiterate person, and no sensible man would for a moment outrage all common sense by suspecting that the foul names addressed to you emanated from some educated native. Above all, no educated native would so utterly disgrace his schoolmaster by the wretched spelling, grammar, and idiom of which the letter in question is so full. Your suggestion of "suppressio veri" and the insinuation you have thrown broad cast against educated natives is very unjust, and can hardly be of a piece with any honest journalism. For the sake of your own self at least, if not for the sake of ourselves and the benign and paternal government which has acquainted us with western literature and civilization, you must exercise a little more discretion in making the condemnatory allegations to which you are so prone, and of which you are so fond. I trust that the rather pungent language in which I have couched this letter will not be a bar to its being inserted in an early issue of your paper, for if Englishmen are distinguished for any one quality more than another it is in exacting and almost enforcing justice wherever and whenever it is wanted.

Bombay, [illegible] September. J. M.

### THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—Allow me through the medium of your columns to draw attention to the gross mismanagement of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. For my sins I have to travel by and make use of this line occasionally, and, though of a long-suffering disposition, I can no longer keep silence. I therefore call the attention of the public to the subject, with a faint hope that in this way the railway officials may be induced to bestir themselves a little.

The great object of all connected with this line seems to be, as far as I can make out, "how not to do it;" and, I can assure you, they succeed in a manner that would put even the circumlocution office to shame. Nearly two months ago the large bridge over the Nurbudda gave way, and at the same time a small bridge some four miles from that river and not far from the Unkleswar station was also broken down. The Railway authorities, with admirable promptitude, immediately gave notice that no goods or parcels would be received for transmission between Surat and Ahmedabad; and this is all they have done as far as I can learn. Passengers have to hurry across the Nurbudda in a boat and travel some four miles in the blazing sun on a trolly, and it seems probable that they will have to continue to do so for a considerable time longer. Surely it is not unreasonable to expect that a Railway Company in two months should mend a small bridge of one span, sufficiently at least for traffic purposes. I would ask also why the public should be put to extreme inconvenience because the B. B. and C. I. are too lazy to take the trouble of transporting parcels &c. from one side of the river to the other.

Punctuality is a thing unknown on this line. It is a common thing for the trains to arrive two, three, and four hours late. Engines are always breaking down because too many carriages and waggons are attached to them. No one looks after anything, and consequently things go on in the most delightfully "happy-go-lucky" style. There are even graver charges to be brought against the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Their neglect of their European employés is perhaps the most disgraceful part of the general mismanagement. The men are badly housed, irregularly paid, and no provision whatever is made for their comfort.

I might go on pointing out defects at a much greater length, but I trust I have said enough to draw the attention of the public and the authorities to the subject.

CREDE EXPERTO.

## EXAMINATIONS IN NATIVE LANGUAGES.

*(From the Gazette of India.)*

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, is pleased to publish the following rules in supersession of existing regulations on the subject of examination in the native languages.

These rules are to be considered applicable to the three Presidencies, and will take effect from the 1st February next:—

There will be two standards of qualification in the Hindustani language,—the *first* to be in the place of the examination now commonly called the *Colloquial* Examination, and of the examinations for the Command of troops and companies, in regiments under the old organization, and for a medical charge; and the *second* to be in the place of the examinations now called the P. H. Staff, Adjutants', Interpreters', and all similar examinations in the three Presidencies; but all Officers who have passed these latter examinations, or who may pass them before the 1st February next, will be eligible for the Staff Corps or for ordinary staff employment without further examination.

FIRST STANDARD.

II. The object of the *First* Standard is to ensure that Officers passing it shall have acquired such a knowledge of the Hindustani language as shall enable them efficiently to discharge their military or professional duties when serving with native troops.

III. To this end candidates will be tested as to their ability to read and translate passages from easy Hindustani books, written in the Persian and *Deva Nágari* characters; and to speak on and interpret common or professional subjects so as to understand, and to be understood by, any ordinary uneducated native of India.

TESTS.

IV. *First.*—Reading fairly, and construing with accuracy, not less than half of an octavo page of the undermentioned works:—

1. "Hindustani Selections" in the Persian character.
2. "Hindustani Selections" in the *Deva Nagari* character.

*Second.*—Conversing with the Examiners, or with natives of India, on subjects likely to occur in the performance of regimental or professional duty, in the transaction of ordinary business, or in the course of every-day life.

If this test be applied through the medium of a native of India, he should speak the plain Hindustani of the Presidency or Province in which the examination is held, free from peculiarities of idiom and dialect, and not a *patois*,—and though, as regards the performance of professional duties, it must, to a certain extent, be technical in its nature; if, in other respects, the candidate prove his ability to comprehend readily all that is said to him, and to make himself fairly intelligible, more should not be required.

SECOND STANDARD.

V. The object of the *Second* Standard is to insure that Officers passing it shall have acquired such a knowledge of the Hindustani language as shall qualify them, so far as that language is concerned, for general employment on the staff, and for admission to the Staff Corps.

VI. To this end candidates will be tested as to their ability,—1st, to read and construe passages in books of ordinary difficulty in *Urdu* and *Hindi*; 2nd, to make accurate and idiomatic written translations from English into Hindustani in both the Persian and *Deva Nagari* characters; 3rd, to read and translate petitions, native letters, &c., in *Urdu* and *Hindi*; 4th, to converse with educated or uneducated natives of India.

TESTS.

*First.* Reading fluently, and construing with readiness and accuracy, not less than an ordinary octavo page of the undermentioned works:—

1. The *Bagh-o-Bahar*.
2. Selections from the prose of the *Prem Sagar*.

*Second.*—Translating accurately, and with correctness of idiom and grammar, not less than half an ordinary octavo page of plain English into language similar to that of the Bagh-o-Babar, in the Persian character, and an equal amount, in the *Deva Nagari* character, into language similar to that of the Prem Ságar.

*Third.*—Reading fairly, and translating readily and correctly, Hindustani manuscripts, written in both the Persian and *Deva Nágari* character.

These MSS. may be selected from the proceedings of a case in Court, from reports or petitions addressed to Civil or Military Authorities, from letters passing between natives of India in the ordinary course of business, or from private correspondence. They should not be written with the clearness of a printed book, nor yet in a very cramped or crabbed hand, but in such a manner as fairly and honestly to represent the written characters as practically employed in the Presidency or Province in which the examination is held.

*Fourth.*—Conversing with the Examiners or with natives of India with fluency, and with such correctness of pronunciation, grammar, and idiom, as to be at once intelligible.

VII. Every candidate passing an examination by the *First* Standard in Hindustani, will be entitled to receive an allowance of Rs. 180; and on passing by the *Second* Standard, an allowance of Rs. 180 additional; or in the case of an Officer passing at once, by the *Second* Standard, Rs. 360.

*Examination in Languages, other than Hindustani.*

VIII. In addition to the foregoing examinations, there will be examinations for Military Officers in the languages of India, other than Hindustani, hereinafter mentioned:—

1. Arabic.
2. Persian.
3. Sanscrit.
4. Bengali.
5. Burmese.
6. Assamese.
7. Punjabee.
8. Pushtu.
9. Ooriya.
10. Guzerathi.
11. Mahrathi.
12. Canarese.
13. Tamil.
14. Telugu.
15. Malayalam.
16. Sindhi.

IX. The tests for examinations in any of these languages are to correspond with those laid down for the examination by the *Second* Standard in Hindustani, except that, in examinations in Sanskrit, the colloquial and MSS. portions must be omitted; and that, except in the Presidency of Bombay, the colloquial portion of the examination in Arabic may be dispensed with.

X. Every candidate passing an examination under Rule VIII., will be entitled to receive a donation of Rs 800, if the examination be passed in Arabic or Sanskrit; or of Rs. 500 if the examination be passed in any other language.

XI. It will be competent for any Local Government, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, to award a pecuniary donation of Rs. 500 to Officers passing an examination of equal difficulty with that appointed for *Second* Standard, in any oriental language other than Hindustani or than the languages mentioned in Rule VIII., the study of which it may be thought desirable for special reasons to encourage.

XII. Every candidate, offering himself for examination in any of the undermentioned languages, will, after passing the examination in such language, according to the *Second* Standard as aforesaid, be permitted to offer himself for further examination in the same language, for the purpose of obtaining a certificate of High Proficiency. A candidate having passed the examination in Hindustani by the *Second* Standard, will be eligible for further examination for a certificate of High Proficiency in Urdu or Hindi or both.*

1. Arabic.
2. Persian.
3. Sanskrit.
4. Hindi.
5. Urdu.
6. Bengali.
7. Guzerathi.
8. Mahrathi.
9. Tamil.
10. Telugu.
11. Canarese.

XIII. Every candidate who shall pass an examination for a certificate of High Proficiency under Rule XII., will be entitled to receive a donation of Rs. 2,000, if the examination be passed in Arabic or Sanskrit; or of Rs. 1,500 if the examination be passed in any other language.

XIV. Degrees of Honor may be awarded to Military Officers in the *Persian*, *Arabic*, and *Sanskrit* languages, but in no other language. The tests for such Degrees are to be in accordance with the tests prescribed by the College of Fort William.

XV. Every candidate obtaining a Degree of Honor in Arabic or Sanskrit, will be entitled to receive a donation of Rs. 5,000, and in Persian of Rs. 4,000.

XVI. In addition to the foregoing donations, the Government of India, and the Governments of Madras and Bombay, respectively, may award a Gold Medal to any Officer employed under any such Governments, who is reported by the Board of Examiners to have passed an examination in any language with extraordinary merit.

XVII. No Officer shall receive any pecuniary reward for passing in any language under Rule VIII. or Rule XII., whose period of actual residence in India exceeds ten years; nor shall any Officer receive any pecuniary reward for passing under Rule XIV., whose period of actual residence in India exceeds fifteen years.

XVIII. The limitations prescribed by the last preceding rule, are not to apply to any Officers passing an examination under Rule VIII., in any of the following languages, viz., Burmese, Assamese, Pushtu, Ooriya, and Sindhi, within five years from the date of the promulgation of these Rules.

## POONA.

WE understand that the "Fire House" constructed by Messrs. Ovans and Gonne near "Gunnesh Khundy" has been purchased by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Baronet, for the large sum of one *lac* and *twenty thousand rupees*. This is one of the best houses built in the English fashion at this station.—*Observer, September* 17.

ENTERTAINMENT.—The Hon'ble Jugonath Sunkersett entertained, the Punth Suchew of Bhore, the Koorunwadkur, and the sons; of the Raja of Akulkote, on Thursday night last, to a nautch at his mansion in the City of Poona; on which occasion Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Baronet, and his sons, the Hon'ble Hemabhai Premabhai, Cursetjee Furdoonjee Paruck, Esq., Khan Bhadoor Puddonjee Pestonjee Esq., and several other Sirdars and Sowcars of the Deccan, were present.—*Id.*

PUBLIC DURBAR.—A public Durbar was held by Mr. Charles Walter, the Acting Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan, at the Sungum Court house on Wednesday last at four o'clock. There were present the Punth Suchew of Bhore Tatteeaia Maharaj, two sons of H. H. the Raja of Akolkote the Koorunwadkur, and several other Sirdars; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and his two sons; the Hon. Jugonath Sunkersett; Hemabhai Premabhai; Khan Bhadoor Pudumjee Pestonjee: many Sowcars and several native officers. The durbar commenced at four o'clock, and it was over before five. The arrangements made for the reception at the Durbar was perfectly satisfactory, and the agent for the Sirdar in Deccan and his assistant deserves every credit.—*Id.*

## BENGAL.

WE hear from Lucknow that Mr. Williams, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Mohomdee district, having exercised arbitrary power in the assessment of Income Tax in his district, the aggrieved parties petitioned the Governor General against the proceedings of that gentleman. The Viceroy as usual called for an explanation from Mr. Williams, but as it did not at all satisfy His Excellency orders have been issued that his promotion be stopped for good.—*Hurkaru, Sept* 9.

On the introduction of the Income Tax in India the Nawab Nazim of Bengal claimed exemption from its operation. His arguments were supported by the Agent. But the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal did not concur with that officer in his views. He did not think that the personal stipend of the Nawab could be regarded as income of a character different from that of the incomes of other high stipendiaries and he did not see that any such difference could be established in the case either of the other officials whose stipends are chargeable to the Nizamut Fund.

After the Battle of Plassey the Nawab Nazim of Bengal became a merely titular Prince, the nominee of the British Government, without any authority or power. It was certainly deemed advisable to incur a large expenditure in order to maintain him worthily in his position. The object of this, the Lieutenant Governor conceived, was two-fold; one, the very legitimate one of making the working of our rule easier in India, and the other that of avoiding the appearance of direct sovereignty, at a time when perhaps it would have been dangerous. For the maintenance of the man who was to be thus set up, an arrangement was made on the succession of each Nazim, which affected him for the period of his incumbency; new terms have always been made with the new Nazims. The Lieutenant Governor observes that it is under a similar arrangement that the present Nazim holds his personal stipend of six lacs. The case of the incomes of other persons, which are charged to the Nizamut Fund was the same. On these grounds therefore, the Lieutenant Governor concluded that the claim could not be allowed. It was neither a case for exemption from Income Tax, nor for an increase of stipends equal to Income Tax to be charged to the Nizamut Fund.

But so far as the Nazim's personal stipend of six lacs was concerned the Lieutenant-Governor considered that there was some force in the reasons by which the Nazim of Moorshedabad supported his application for an allowance chargeable to the Nizamut Fund, equivalent to what he may be called on to pay as Income Tax. The Lieutenant-Governor believed that the heavy losses suffered by the Nawab were beyond dispute, and that it was also beyond dispute that these losses were incurred in consequence of investments in land made in accordance with the advice of a former Governor General's Agent, which were probably not judicious and certainly in their results most unfortunate.

The Government of India forwarded this to the State Secretary, and the Home Government has not as yet passed any orders on the subject. The Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad, we hear, intends himself shortly to appeal to the Home Authorities.

## MADRAS.

RAILWAY FRAUD.—A native booking-clerk at the Madras Terminus, has been detected tampering for a fraudulent purpose with some of the tickets issued at the Station. From information received suspicion was excited against him, and the Inspector of the Railway, was directed to proceed up the line, and apprehend the native returning from Poody. The Inspector proceeded as directed, and met the clerk returning to the Terminus. He got into the same carriage with him, conversed with him all the way down, and on the arrival of the train at the Terminus, with the assistance of the station master apprehended him, and searched his person, thirty nine Poody tickets which ought to have been delivered up to the station master, at that station, were found in his possession; the money accruing from the sale of which he had applied to his own use. The tickets on examination showed that they might be easily tampered with; the dye with which the date &c. on them was impressed, being scarcely perceptible, and they were capable of taking a bolder impression, which would conceal the original dates &c., so as to be resold, and made to tally with the number of tickets issued for the station.

Another native booking-clerk has been also delivered over to the police, upon a charge of abetting the former, the evidence against him being entirely documentary.—*Athenæum and Daily News, September* 12.

BEYPORE SAW MILLS.—We are informed that Captain Hurst, late of the *Jason, S. S.*, is now establishing Steam Saw Mills at Beypore. The district through which the Beypore river passes is richly wooded, and abounds more especially in teak and blackwood, sandal-wood and rose-wood being also met with. The scheme promises well, and we are sanguine that the business qualifications of its promoter will command success. What with this developing agency, the Railway terminus, the Iron Company and the ill-considered Harbour scheme, Beypore though a very pretty port is becoming quite famous. A notice appeared in our be-pasted contemporary yesterday, that Mr. Maylor is permitted by the Board of Directors of the E. I. Iron Company of Beypore, to open Messrs. Parry and Co's extensive Coffee works at Calicut, without prejudice to his appointment as Manager of the Company's affairs in this country.—*Times, Sept.* 13.

## PUNJAB.

THE bounding bricks of Babylon must hide their diminished heads before a feat of agility just performed by a local Acrobat, hitherto unknown to fame, which his name is Smith, a young man, our informant tells us, who belongs to the Police force he does, and which his number is A 1. A "Brick" used to excite the unbounded applause of his brethren by bounding over three of their heads at one spring, whereas our little Turton Smith at a single bound has jumped clean over the heads of no less than twenty-four full grown men, and yet such is the jealousy which real genius excites in the bosoms of those whose only merit is doing their duty, that not one of the two dozen has expressed the least admiration, simply, we suspect, because they can't do it themselves, and for this reason also, they do not appreciate a performance that is so delightful to ordinary spectators, but especially to those old Peelers by whom the youthful performer was assisted in his extraordinary flight, such for instance as Boddam, who, as Clown, chalked the soles of the young man's shoes; Hutchinson, the Master of King, who set the spring-board; and Bamfield the Trumpeter, who blew the blast which set him a-going. The tune may be found at page 57 in the last Police Music book arranged by Younghusband.

On the last day of August the number of Assistant District Superintendents of Police of each rank was as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Class, | 1st Grade. | 5 | Officers. |
| " " | 2nd " | 3 | " |
| 2nd Class, | 1st Grade. | 2 | " |
| " " | 2nd " | 2 | " |
| " " | 3rd " | 5 | " |
| " " | 4th " | 6 | " |
| " " | 5th " | 6 | " |
| Officiating, | 5th " | 6 | " |

On the next day, the 1st September, the following promotion was gazetted:—

"Mr. Turton Smith, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, from the 5th grade 2nd class, to the 2nd grade 1st class, in the room of Mr. Rattigan.—*Lahore Chronicle, Sept.* 10.

WE are requested to announce that a newspaper to be called the *Punjab Times* will make its first appearance in Lahore next Tuesday. Its "mission," we understand, is to purify the administration of justice in the province by keeping a vigilant watch over the judical members of the Commission, big and little. District Officers would therefore do well to mind their Ps. and Qs. now that a lad's among them taking notes which faith he'll print. After this intimation, we need hardly say the Editor is learned in the law. The paper will emanate from the *Hope Press* in the City.—*Id.*

## CABOOL.

CABOOL, 21*st August.*—Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan sent for the officers of his battalion now doing duty in the Bala Hissar, and told them either to march with the battalion for Gurriskh, or to refund the six months' pay which had been advanced to them. The officers said in reply, that they could not do either until they had consulted their men on the subject; and they took leave of the Sirdar and went to Sirdar Khooshdil Khan and informed him of what Mohamed Shurreef Khan had said to them. Khooshdil Khan wrote a polite letter to Shurreef Khan, asking the favour of his not forcing the officers of his battalion to leave the Bala Hissar until the Ameer had returned from Toorkistan, as there were not troops enough to do duty in the fort.

The following news-letter was received to-day by Khooshdil Khan from Toorkistan:—

"Ameer Shere Allee Khan sent his Moostoufee to Sirdar Ufzul Khan to ask the Sirdar to make arrangements to give over charge of Koondez to the Ameer; to sent the large Koondez gun to Mohamed Allee Khan's Camp; to give the city of Mumluk on contract to Eeshan Ourak; and to send for Sirdar Ubdool Rahman Khan from Tukhtabool, as the Ameer wished to see those arrangements completed before he left for Cabool. The Moostoufee was very kindly received, and the following reply was made by Ufzul Khan. 'The Ameer is welcome to take the gun if he can have it drawn through the Koondez road, and as for Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan, I cannot force him to come, as he is at the head of an army, and does not care for me. The Ameer is quite at liberty to make Ubdoolrahman Khan come to Tashkurghan, if he can do it. Regarding Koondez the Ameer can send his men to take charge of the place. About Eeshan Ourak, I would not advise the Ameer to leave such an enemy in Toorkistan.'"

The Moostoufee with the above replies returned to the Ameer's camp, and the Ameer was quite at loss what to do.

22*nd August.*—It was stated in the newsletter, received to-day from Toorkistan, that the Ameer had ordered two thousand bildars to go and make roads for the large gun, and that four elephants and six hundred bullocks were ordered to accompany the gun to draw it. Mohamed Hoosain Khan of Mamana has been deputed to have the gun safely drawn from Tashkurghan through Koondez.

Shah Murd Khan's urzee was received to-day from Jellalabad. It said:—

"I am glad to inform you that almost all the men of Sooltan Khan have left him, and that there is no more fear of Lallpoorah being threatened by him."

Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan was telling his courtiers to-day that he had received news from Toorkistan to the effect that the Chiefs of Mamana and Jamshadee, having received khillats from the Ameer, had gone to Tuktahbool, and were living there with Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan.

23*rd August.*—A few camels laden with property belonging to Sirdar Futteh Mohamed Khan and some other Khans arrived to-day from Toorkistan. The men accompanying them say that the camp of the Ameer was on the eve of marching for Cabool. Sirdar Mohamed Ishmael Khan, the son of Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan, having been taken ill at Purwan, had written to Sirdar Khooshdil Khan to send Hakeem Ubdool Hameed Khan there.

The Hakeem has been ordered by the governor to leave for Purwan as soon as possible.

Sirdar Jellalooddeen Khan's men have also arrived to-day from Toorkistan. They say that the large gun drawn by elephants had left for Cabool.

Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan has written to Mirza Ubdool Khaluk, to send some men from the Jaman Shere Mohulla who have served in the British cavalry, as he, Ameer Khan, wanted them to instruct his newly engaged cavalry.

24*th August.*—News received to-day from the Ameer's camp was as follows:—

"The Ameer having conferred khilluts on the chiefs of Mamana, Jumshadee, and the Persian ambassador, dismissed them with due honor. The Ameer is to leave Tashkurghan for Ghoree on the 18th Rubbee-ool-awwal (22nd August.) At Buddukhshan Meer Ataleek Beg is to receive Khillats, and then the Ameer's camp is to march to Cabool *via* Khunjan and Kohistan."

25*th August.*—The Toorkistan news-letter received to-day by the governor was as follows:—

"Eeshan Oorak has been ordered by the Ameer to remain with Sirdar Wully Mohamed Khan at Ukhcha, and Sirdar Ubdoolraoof Khan the servant of Sirdar Ufzul Khan with three thousand Jazaeelchees has been desired by the Ameer to march for Cabool. The Ameer will soon leave Toorkistan for Cabool *via* Buddukhshan.

26*th August.*—A kossid from Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan arrived to-day from Candahar, and delivered letters to Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan and other parties. On Mohamed Shurreef Khan's enquiring from the kossid as to what Mohamed Ameen Khan was about, he replied, that the Sirdar was getting the ditch of Candahar repaired, and that he was enlisting troops every day.

In the evening Sirdar Khooshdil Khan was informed that Sirdar Ubdoolraoof Khan with his troops and family had arrived at Killa Quazee, and that the Sirdar would reach Cabool on Sunday next.

The news received to-day from Toorkistan was to the following effect:—

"Sirdars Mohamed Allee Khan and Futteh Mohamed Khan having asked the Ameer's permission to visit the Muzzar Shurreef left Tashkurghan with two hundred sowars, and on their arrival at the above named place, they were, as previously arranged, received by the Sirdars and Khans of Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan. Ubdoolrahman Khan did not come to the Muzzar Shurreef himself, but he sent four thousand troops under his Khans to receive both Sirdars, from Tukhtabool. Sirdars Mohamed Allee Khan and Futteh Mohamed Khan were presented there on the part of Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan with grand khillats, consisting of valuable horses and other presents; during the two days the Sirdars stayed there, due respect was shown to them by every one."

27*th August.*—The following account from Kokan is given by a merchant who has just arrived here from that place:—

"About ten thousand Russian troops with eight guns having marched from Agah Musjid had arrived at a fort situated half way between Agah Musjid and Huzrat Sooltan, and were repairing the fort; since the fort is situated on the boundary of Kokan, the Kokanees were collecting troops and were thinking of a march against the place."

Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan's letter was received to-day from Tashkurghan. It said:—

"I have returned from the Muzzar Shurreef and will leave for Cabool in a day or two. The Ameer Sahib will also march for Cabool after his return from the Muzzar Shurreef."

Fever and ague are prevailing here, almost every house in Cabool has got one or two men lying low with that sickness. Sirdars Shahnewaz Khan and Sekundur Khan, the State prisoners of Heerat, are suffering.

As for rumours, in Cabool there is no end to them; one day it was given out that the Ameer having completed his arrangements to take Sirdar Ufzul Khan a prisoner was going to do so, when the Sirdar was informed of the plan, and having openly shamed Ameer Shere Allee Khan left the Ameer's camp with a few of his attendants for Tukhtabool. The other day it was rumoured that Ameer Shere Allee Khan, while on a visit to the Muzzar Shurreef was surrounded by Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan and taken prisoner.—*Delhi Gazette, September* 13.

## ULWAR.

*(From the Delhi Gazette.)*

HAVING seen so much in the way of details regarding the late unfortunate occurrence at Ulwar in various journals, we did not purpose going into a history of the matter ourselves, and in the article on this subject, in a late issue, we merely confined ourselves to a few remarks on the nature of the crime imputed to the Rajah of Ulwar, and the position in which he was placed by it in reference to the law of the land and the British Government. Since that article was written, however, we have received a document which professes to give the actual proceedings held by the Rajah of Ulwar on the murder of the sowar Meean Jan, and as this paper places the occurrence in an entirely new light, shifting the crime from the shoulders of the Rajah to those of a man who is said to have been convicted of it on the testimony of numerous witnessess and on his own confession, we presume our readers would like to know something of its contents.

The story in the Rajah's proceedings runs thus:—

His Highness having celebrated his marriage at a place called Shaun Kotra, was returning to Ulwar, and his camp was pitched in the fortress of Rajgurh on the evening of the 1st June, when the deceased Meean Jan Khan and others presented themselves, and requested that they might be entertained, as was customary on the occasion of a royal marriage, at the expense of the State. The request was granted, and His Highness ordered that his retinue should receive a liberal allowance of meat and drink. Immediately after the Rajah adjourned to one of the palaces in the fortress to refresh himself, and while he was yet at dinner information was suddenly brought that swords had been drawn among the party who were feasting at the Rajah's expense in an adjacent building.

His Highness at once proceeded to the scene of the disturbance, and found a Resaldar, named Gobind Singh, standing with a naked sword in his hand, and the sowar Meean Jan lying mortally wounded on the ground. The palace gates were immediately closed, and Gobind Singh and some others, who were also seen with drawn swords, were ordered to lay aside their weapons and betake themselves to another building. On their retirement the banqueting hall was closed and a guard placed over it, and the body of Meean Jan was made over to the Kotwal of Rajgurh for interment. Meanwhile the Bukhshee of the forces was sent for and ordered to investigate the case, as the parties involved belonged to the army.

In the investigation it came out, that Gobind Singh and Meean Jan had made very free with the liquor furnished to them by the orders of the Rajah and being, what is popularly styled, three sheets in the wind, they began to exchange a little mild banter, which led by degrees to an interchange of abuse, and Meean Jan, being more drunk, or as we shall see by and bye; having more cause to be sensitive than the other, drew the sword of Bulwunt Singh, Killadar, and made a cut at Gobind Singh, striking him with the point on the left hand. The wound was slight and Meean Jan repeated the blow, which Gobind Singh this time received on his shield. A third time did Meean Jan come to the attack, but Gobind Singh feeling he had done quite enough in the way of defence, made a lunge with his sword at Meean Jan and wounded him mortally. The persons present on the occasion witnessed the affair from beginning to end, but were either too drunk or too indifferent to interfere. They, however, deposed to the circumstances given above with one accord, and left the Rajah perfectly satisfied that these had happened exactly as stated.

On the third day after the occurrence the Political Agent of Ulwar went to Rajgurh and ordered an investigation of the case. On this occasion also the witnesses confirmed the facts given above, and all that remained to be done was to submit the case for the opinion of the Hindoo law officer, and then to send it up for trial and determination to a mixed Court composed of the Commandant of the Forces, the Moonserim of the Dewany Adawlut, and the Moonserim of the Foujdaree Adawlut. The Hindu Law officer declared in his Baiwusthá, on the authority of the Bresputh Jee and Tagya Bulkya, two uncommonly nice codes we should think, that acts done under the influence of liquor could not be reckoned penal offences; but the Court, while acknowledging the infallibility of the Baiwustha, over-ruled the opinion, and sentenced Gobind Singh to imprisonment for two years and a fine of 250 Rs., commutable to further imprisonment for one year; Bulwant Singh and Dan Singh to a fine of 50 Rs. each, and the remaining defendants in the case to a fine of 22 Rs. each. This sentence was confirmed by the Girdawarree (sessions?) Court and the Rajah's Privy Council, and finally by the Rajah himself, and carried out immediately, a copy of the proceedings being forwarded for information to the Political Agent.

Such is the narrative which has been sent to us as constituting a true record of the whole affair, and there is an appearance of circumstantiality about it which demands that it should not be rejected lightly, or without being fully weighed and compared with the statements made by those who accuse the Ulwar Rajah of of having murdered the sowar Meean Jan with his own hand.

There is nothing on the face of the narrative to connect the Rajah with the occurrence in the remotest degree, but the truth is that the judicial proceedings detailed above, deals with accomplished facts only and not with the original cause of the affray, or with the circumstances which led to the Rajah of Ulwar being implicated in the matter. These causes and circumstances have been explained to us by one who seems to speak with an air of authority, but we give them here without endorsing them as reliable; having no means at present of discovering how far they are consistent with the truth.

Our informant tells us that some time before the incident took place, which has produced such a dire complication, the Rajah of Ulwar was solicited by the Thakoor of Shaun Kotra, a connection of the Jeypore Rajah's, to marry his daughter; but as the young lady was destitute of that, which is the principal charm in the eyes of perfidious man, an adequate dowry, to wit, both the Rajah and his royal mother declined the Thakoor's overtures. Meean Jan who was a horse trainer, and confidant elect of the Rajah, seeing the negotiations fall to the ground, proceeded quietly to Shaun Kotra, and persuaded the Thakoor that he could bring about the desired match, if he was properly remunerated for his trouble. The Thakoor knowing the relations which subsisted between the Rajah and Meean Jan, give the latter 20,000 Rs. for his promise of arranging the marriage, and Meean Jan sped back to Ulwar with the fabricated intelligence that the Rajah of Jeypoor had approved of the match, and would be present in person at the marriage if it should ever take place. A forged letter from the Jeypoor Rajah accompanied the lie, and His Highness of Ulwar at last consented, on political grounds it would appear, to wed the fair daughter of the Thakoor of Shaun Kotra.

The royal procession started from Ulwar with the Rajah at its head, and in due course arrived within a few miles of Shaun Kotra. Here Meean Jan advised a halt and persuaded the Raja to accompany him to the town with just a few attendants, informing him that the Jeypoor Rajah had arrived, and was expecting him, and insisting that there was no occasion to take his whole retinue into the place. Arrived in the streets the Rajah asked for his brother of Jeypoor, but found that this prince had never put in an appearance at all, and it was only then that it occurred to the Rajah of Ulwar that he had been duped by his confidential friend Meean Jan. But with this discovery came also the conviction that it was too late to withdraw. The town was full of armed men and there was no saying to what extremities these ruffians might resort if the Rajah insulted their Thakoor by refusing, at the eleventh hour, an alliance with his family.

The Rajah accordingly submitted to the force of circumstances, and merely reproached Meean Jan for the double part he had played in the game. The marriage was solemnised, and the Rajah and his bride started for Ulwar. On their way they encamped one evening in a fortress named Rajgurh, and it was here, as we find from the judicial proceedings in the case, that Meean Jan met with his death.

The immediate followers and connections of the Rajah were, it appears, as much incensed as he was at the trick which had been practised upon him, and the good cheer of which the principal officers of the Rajah partook that evening in the banqueting hall at Rajgurh, loosened the tongues of all, and brought out the true feelings of many. Gobind Singh amongst others commenced a jocular attack on Meean Jan for his duplicity, and gradually warming with the subject, openly taxed him with the villany he had committed. The results to which the altercation led we have already seen. But even with this succinct narrative before us we found it difficult to account for the allegation, that the Rajah had, with his own hand, murdered Meean Jan, until our informant came to our rescue.

He tells us that the accusation is due entirely to the enmity of a person who was once very near the person of the Rajah of Ulwar, but who has since been dismissed, and been deprived of a jagheer, which he held from the Raj. This individual, it is said, no sooner heard that Meean Jan had been killed, than he secured the co-operation of his widow, and on her testimony put forth the charge of murder against the Rajah.

This is the sum and substance of the whole, and on reviewing the case as it is set down here, it appears to us extremely probable that those who read it will be disposed to think that, if the Rajah of Ulwar did not actually kill the sowar with his own hand, there is in effect nothing to prove that he did not instigate Gobind Singh to do it for him (a course which the Rajah might easily have adopted to secure himself against unpleasant consequences), and as the general impression is that the Rajah was the cause of Meean Jan's death, this view is likely to find favour with the majority. But it seems to us that, if Gobind Singh had been commissioned to take Meean Jan's life, it is not likely he would have allowed that person two chances of striking off his own head before he carried out his delicate mission of putting Meean Jan out of the way. This argument is of course based on the assumption that the details of the affray are correctly given, and we have no reason to believe that they have been fabricated for the occasion.

The shortest way, however, of arriving at a just conclusion on this point, was that pursued by the Political Agent, who is said to have gone to the spot and personally examined all who had witnessed the occurrence. What this examination elicited does not actually appear, but the nature of the information obtained may be inferred from the fact that Political Agent took no steps against the Rajah of Ulwar at the conclusion of his investigation. And had their been anything to implicate His Highness we may be sure that Major Hamilton would not have treated the case as an ordinary one, but have brought it forthwith prominently to the notice of Government. Major Hamilton may, of course, have been deceived, and so, for that matter, may every one else who, on our part, has held an enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Meean Jan. But the probability is that Major Hamilton's investigation, held only three days after the occurrence, and conducted on the very spot where it happened, would bring out more trustworthy information than that which has been recently obtained by the special Commission.

It is, however, next to useless to speculate on this matter while statements and rumours so conflicting in their nature are floating around us. All we can say with any degree of confidence is that, if the proceeding held by the Rajah of Ulwar was a sham, and Gobind Singh a mere scape-goat, the Rajah is deserving of all the severity to which we can lawfully subject him, but that, if on the other hand, our credulity has led us to give too ready a ear to the tales of the Rajah's enemies, and to expose him to unmerited disgrace, then there is no reparation which it is in our power to make, that will compensate His Highness for the deep injury he has received at our hands. We await with much interest and curiosity the action of Sir John Lawrence in the case, and entirely suspend our judgment until full particulars are before us.

## THE LATE SALE OF LAND ON THE ESPLANADE.

*(From the Hurkaru, September 10.)*

THE *Bombay Gazette* of the 30th ultimo, comments in terms of strong, but we think well grounded indignation, on the disgraceful position, in which its Government has been placed, through the perverse folly of the officials who superintended the late sale of land on the Esplanade. With a pretty extensive experience of men of this class, we must still confess to feeling surprised, that for a matter so simple as the duty of superintending a sale by auction, men with no better qualification could be found, than a strong disposition to resort to the sharpest of sharp practice, though unaccompanied even by that very ordinary cleverness which could have turned this to some profitable account.

The conditions of this sale seem to have been clearly enough set forth in the printed bills, and, bearing on the point in question, there were but two, viz., that the vendor might put one or more lots at a time, and that all should be knocked down to the highest bidder. The first five blocks it appears were disposed of singly, and in accordance with the terms laid down. When the sixth lot was going to be put up, the auctioneer was informed that a Mr. Heycock wished to buy lots 6 and 7, as a site for the Central Bank; and it was pointed out, that by thus putting them up together, a better price would probably be realised. The Government representatives agreed that this should be done and the price was quickly run up to 100 rupees per square yard, which was Mr. Heycock's last bid. As no one seemed inclined to offer more, one of the representatives made a bid of 119 rupees, and as there was no further offer, the lot was knocked down to him for the behoof of Government. Extreme dissatisfaction at this was very naturally expressed by all present, and some did not hesitate to declare aloud that it was unfair—exactly as might be done, we suppose, in Shoreditch, when a Jew auctioneer is detected in similar proceedings. The miserable excuse set up was, that before offering these two lots the Commissioners had announced through the auctioneers, that they reserved to themselves the right of making one bid for them. Amid the confusion and noise of a public sale, it is not wonderful that the announcement was not heard by one-half of the people present. But even had it been otherwise, the defence offered for the manœuvre only stamps it with a deeper discredit, for to what does it amount—that these gentleman, having for weeks previous advertised the sale as an unreserved one, and having thus induced a large number of persons to make arrangements for entering into the competition, did, just upon the twelfth hour, arbitrarily assume the right of breaking the pledge they had given, and announced their intenton of adopting a practice that happily is rarely resorted to except at mock auctions.

Our readers may remember a case, in which not very long ago a Noble Lord (of some celebrity on the turf) put up his whole stud to auction, for what he declared to be an unreserved sale, and in the face of this bought in several of the horses. On being threatened with legal proceedings, he thought it prudent to give up the animals to the highest *bona-fide* bidder, and thus he gained nothing by his trick, but the disgrace of having resorted to it. The representatives of the Bombay Government have, on this occasion, made a still more egregious failure, one that we might call ludicrous, but for the disgust that such conduct in men of their position excites. There was no premeditation in their plan, it was suggested to them obviously by the straightforward manner in which Mr. Heycock avowed his anxiety to procure these two lots for his Bank, and his readiness to bid liberally for them. He was as good as his word, and having run the price up to 100 rupees, there was no further competition. We can conceive the vexation of the Commissioners that a man should get these blocks for a fair price, when, from the anxiety he had candidly avowed, they believed he was willing to to pay a fancy price for them. It is on occasions such as these, that official genius usually shines forth after its own peculiar fashion. The problem was, how a few more rupees could be screwed out of this gentleman, when he had already offered more than any one present considered the land worth. An extra ten per cent. was the moderate demand made by the gallant and zealous representative of Government, who speculated on the anxiety of the gentleman to secure the land at any price, and the result we are of course delighted to find was, that he had the mortification of seeing the lots knocked down to himself. We wish we could add that these fussy and foolish gentlemen had to suffer anything more serious to them than the contempt and derision of the byestanders; but Government unhappily makes a practice of showing a most ill-judged lenity to the men who so constantly bring it into contempt. The lots had to be again put up, this time separately. The representatives abstained from again meddling, and the blocks were finally knocked down at 93 Rs. and 97 Rs. respectively. Government has thus incurred a loss of 6,000 rupees in *cash*, and a loss in character of which our readers may form their own estimate.

## THE SIND RAILWAY EXTENSION.

*(From the Sindian.)*

THE Commissioner in Sind, in his famous letter on the state of our Municipal affairs, concedes the principle—which we enunciated in our passage at arms with the gentlemen of the Indo-European Telegraph Department—that people who pay for things are entitled to know where their money goes. It is a pity, however, that this obvious maxim is not observed in other as well as municipal matters, and that the long suffering and forbearing public should be denied this knowledge so often that the vouchsafing of information is only the exception to the rule laid down by the authorities. Such being the case, it is not surprising if we have floundered with others with respect to a most important undertaking—important because it must be costly to the people at large and because it is directly interesting to Sind and the Punjab in particular: we mean the extension of the railway from Kotree to Mooltan. Of this great work we should know as little as we do of that other vast undertaking the Indo-European Telegraph, had not accident placed it in our power to acquaint the public with what may be depended upon as trustworthy information on the subject, in the same way as accident enabled us not long ago to state what was the matter with the sub-marine cable between this and Mussendom. It so happens, then, that we know now under what instructions the Chief Engineer came out to India to survey the "Extension Line," and how far he has proceeded. Mr. Brunton was desired to go over three separate routes, the prestige of priority being given to Mr. Andrews' pet route up the left bank of the river Indus. The second rank was allotted to the route with the features of which we have already acquainted our readers, because it is one of a couple on the right bank which we have advocated, viz., from Guggur, a point on the Sind Railway which we indicated in April 1863, as being the shorter and most direct one on the right bank, following the table-land between the hills, passing through Larkhana and Jacobabad and extending thence to Dhera Gazee Khan where, it will be remembered, we recommended that the Indus should be crossed. The third route, to a certain extent, is the second we advocated, in case of the hill route being rejected,—that is (as we pointed out more than a year ago), a route proceeding directly from the terminus at Kotree, and then onwards, skirting the base of the hills and passing by a tunnel through the Lukkee Spur. But here again that priority of prestige accorded to the left bank crops up. From Sehwan we said the line had better be pushed along the Kutchee plains and thence to the crossing near Dhera Gazee Khan; but Mr. Brunton was instructed to incline towards Sukkur and see what sort of a bridge he could build there to gain the inevitable route on the left bank of the Indus. Mr. Brunton did as he was bid, and looked for a spot to throw a bridge across the river at Kotree, and, after leaving the main line of the Sind Railway within 1,200 yards of the station at Kotree, he found a point below that town where the boat traffic would be least interfered with. There it is proposed to construct a bridge of 17 spans of 160 feet each, and one swing arch of 80 feet on the Hydrabad side for the accommodation of steamers and boats. The cost of this bridge is estimated at £208,000. Once across the Indus, the next thing to get over is the Foolalee, which is 255 feet broad, and this may be done by building an iron girder bridge with spans of 30 feet. The only other important work on the line surveyed thus far (201 miles and 40 chains, up to a point in the valley of the Great Eastern Narra) will occur in a pass in the range of hills beyond Hishbanee in the Khyrpoor territory, called the Kohistan Kulan. There excavations will have to be made, together with some bridges, culverts, and other works for passing off the rain water. Eight bridges will have to be built over navigable canals, and 117 over canals that are not navigable. Mr. Brunton proposes to establish 13 stations, viz., at Giddoo Bunder, Hydrabad, Adam Khan-ka-Tanda, Shadadpoor, Dulled-ka-Dhera, Dowlutpoor, Mora, Nowshera, Tarooshah, Kundiara, Hallanee, Deejee Fort, and Hishbanee. Those names indicate the course the line takes. It will be perceived that Rohree is not mentioned. This is because the main line is not intended to touch there; it passes east of it, and it is suggested that a branch line, 14 miles 5 chains in length, should leave the main one at Soba Mehur and extend to Rohree. The question of ballast is an important one, and it is admitted, as we have all along said, that none can be procured between Hydrabad and Rohree unless at great expense for boat transport from Sunn on the right bank of the Indus. From Hydrabad it is thought ballast for 8 miles only can be obtained, and the Rohree range of hills is depended upon for the chief supply. To conclude with: the cost of the left bank line thus far surveyed is estimated as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Main Line, 201 miles 40 chains...... | Rs. | 22,225,285 |
| Rohree Branch, 14 miles 5 chains ... | " | 1,651,118 |
| | Rs. | 23,876,403 |
| Bridge over Indus at Kotree ........ | " | 2,080,000 |
| Total........... | Rs. | 25,956,403 |

The cost per mile, exclusive of the bridge, is Rs. 110,764; including the bridge, Rs. 120, 41[illegible]. We have no space to-day to give a sketch of the survey on the right bank of the Indus. We shall furnish one in our next issue.

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 19TH.

Lyons, Lieut. G. M., 21st N. I., on leave, from Malligaum.
Cameron, Lieut.-Col., 4th (King's Own) Regt., on leave, from Poona.
Davis, Lieut., 19th N. I., on leave, from Baroda.
McPherson, Capt., 19th N. I., on leave, from Baroda.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 19TH.

Merriman, Capt. C. J., Royal Engineers, on duty, to Belgaum.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 17th Sept.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Dated 5th Sept.—By the Major General Commanding Northern Division of the Army, appointing Serjeant George Davis, 56th Foot, Garrison Serjeant Major at Surat, Vice Serjeant Daw, transferred as Barrack Serjeant to Indore.

Dated 10th September.—By the Brigadier General Commanding Belgaum Brigade, directing Capt. G. R. C. Westropp, Staff Corps, officiating Wing Officer 5th N. L. I., to revert to General duty on being relieved.

The undermentioned non-commissioned Officers have passed the prescribed Colloquial Examination in the Hindoostanee language:—

Serjeant Joseph Sparkes, Sappers and Miners; Serjeant George Johnson, Sappers and Miners; Serjeant James Stobbs, Sappers and Miners; Serjeant Thomas Woods, Sappers and Miners; Corporal Edmund Stewart, B. 21st Brigade R. A.; Bombardier John Scandrett, F. 18th Brigade R. A.; Private James Welsh, 33rd Foot; and Serjeant James Lawson, 72nd Foot.

A Special General Invaliding Committee will assemble at the Hospital of the General Depot, on this day, the 20th instant.

*President.*—Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals P. Gammie (Principal Medical Officer British Forces.)

*Members.*—The General Officer Commanding the Poona Division of the Army will be pleased to nominate two Medical Officers as Members.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Lieut. and 3rd class Commissary of Ordnance P. Cowley, Ordnance Department, one month, to remain at Kurrachee on medical certificate.

## BENGAL.

*(From the Gazette of India, September 10.)*

Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is announced that the following decisions have been arrived at, with respect to the future Pension Rules of the Native Army, and will have effect from the 1st instant:—

I.—That the period entitling a Soldier, who is declared by an Invaliding Committee to be unfit for further service be that which has hitherto entitled Soldiers of the regular army to pension, viz., 15 years.

II.—That the rates granted to the regular Native Army be those to be allowed in future to all including the Punjab Force, but not including strictly local and civil Corps.

III.—That the increased rates of pension to men invalided after long service of not less than 40 years, with unblemished character, be continued and extended to all.

IV.—That the advantage of brevet pay, in addition to pension at present enjoyed by Subadar-Majors of the Old Regular Native Infantry, be extended to those of Native Infantry Corps under the new organization.

V.—That the ordinary pension be claimable after 40 years' service, irrespective of fitness or unfitness for further service; and that it shall be in the power of the Commander-in-Chief, on the recommendation of the Commanding Officer, to remove any Native Soldier to the pension list after that period of service, should His Excellency see fit to do so; but in all cases coming under this clause, the individual, if of any higher grade than that of a private Soldier, must have served three years in such grade to entitle him to the ordinary pension of his rank. Should he not have served three years in the rank, he will only be entitled to the pension of the next lower grade.

VI.—That the rates of wound pension for all Native Army be those granted under existing rules to Infantry Soldiers of the Regular Army.

The following rules are to be observed from the 1st September 1864, in the admission of allowances to Officers attached to Native Regiments when performing the duties of other Officers temporarily absent:—

1. The allowance for charge, repair of arms, and payment of wings and squadrons, the office allowance of adjutants, and of doing-duty Officers in the Cavalry, and the allowance for repairs of tents of Quarter-Masters, are to be paid to the Officers present and actually performing the duties of the appointments and not to absentees, unless the absentee be on privilege leave, to retain his right to the wing, squadron, contract, or office allowance, he must provide for the performance of his duties to the satisfaction of his Commanding Officer.

2. An Officer, directed to officiate in an inferior appointment in his regiment, is not entitled to any portion of the staff salary of such lower situation, but he will draw the charge, contract or office allowance of the appointment. In such cases, the arrangement for carrying on the duties of the appointment is a matter of regimental detail, which should be directed in regimental orders, and does not require the confirmation of Government or of the Commander-in-Chief. Thus, a Second in Command and Squadron Officer being directed to take charge of another squadron in addition to his own, or an Adjutant being ordered to assume charge of a squadron, or a Squadron Officer or Adjutant acting for a doing-duty Officer, would only be entitled to the allowance for the payment of the squadron, or to the office allowance of the doing-duty Officer, in addition to his own staff salary and office or other allowance. In like manner, in the Infantry, a Wing Officer, being ordered to assume charge of other wing, in addition to his own, or of the Adjutant's or Quarter Master's Office, or an Adjutant being directed to assume charge of Quarter-Master's Office would simply draw the office contract, or charge allowance of the appointment.

3. When an Officer is directed to officiate in a higher appointment, as in the case of a doing-duty Officer directed to officiate as Quarter-Master or Adjutant, an Adjutant or Quarter-Master as Wing Officer, a Wing or Squadron Officer as Second in Command, or a Second in Command as Commandant, the regimental order nominating him must be submitted for confirmation to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, or (in the case of corps under Government) for confirmation by the Government of India. In such cases, the officiating Officer is entitled to half the staff salary of his substantive appointment, together with half the staff salary of the officiating appointment, and the charge, contract, or office allowance of the officiating appointment for a period of six months, and after that period, in the event of the continued absence of the permanent incumbent, to the *full* staff pay and charge, contract, or office allowance of the officiating appointment, and to no portion of the salary of his substantive appointment, except that allowed under Clause 2 of this order.

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

| SEPT. | SHIP. | COMMANDER. | FROM |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Faize Allum | Stafford | Bushire Aug. 17. |

DEPARTURES.

| SEPT. | SHIPS. | COMMANDERS. | TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Euretta | Jewson | Liverpool. |
| | Gazell | Nacoda | Zanzibar. |

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Faize Allum*, from Busaire.—One Austrian; and Eight Persians.

The Ship *Congo*, C. Christianson, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Maria Grey*, for Persian Gulf.
Brig *Cyclon*, for Rangoon.

## COMMERCIAL.

### WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MONEY MARKET.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 17th September, compared with the statement issued on the 10th September:—

| LIABILITIES. | | 10th Sept. | | 17th Sept. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital... | Rs. | 1,04,50,000 | Rs. | 1,04,50,000 |
| Subscriptions on account of New Capital ........ | " | 37,000 | " | 3,62,900 |
| General Treasury Balance... | " | 10,96,503 | " | 33,36,722 |
| Deposits at Head Office..... | " | 4,74,23,146 | " | 4,73,81,543 |
| Do. at Branches ........ | " | 43,36,267 | " | 47,70,637 |
| Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding .................... | " | 4,00,800 | " | 3,28,307 |
| Rest.............................. | " | 10,30,038 | " | 10,77,639 |
| Sundries.......................... | | 6,06,705 | " | 21,65,260 |
| | " | 6,53,80,459 | " | 7,00,73,368 |
| ASSETS. | | | | |
| Loans at Head Office and Branches .................... | Rs. | 46,27,346 | Rs. | 50,79,796 |
| Credit Accounts at Do. Do. | " | 62,49,326 | " | 64,47,525 |
| Bills Discounted at Do. Do | " | 1,47,02,130 | " | 1,57,53,313 |
| Dead Stock .................. | " | 7,01,575 | " | 7,02,075 |
| Stamps ......................... | " | 12,861 | " | 12,967 |
| Balances with Agents ........ | " | 20,30,698 | " | 14,31,060 |
| Sundries........................ | " | 8,81,586 | " | 35,03,927 |
| Government Reserve Cash... Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office .............. | " | 2,61,23,616 | " | 2,69,64,006 |
| Do. Do. Branches. | " | 1,00,31,321 | " | 1,01,78,669 |
| | " | 6,53,80,459 | " | 7,00,73,368 |

THE above return shows an increase on the Government Balance of 23 lakhs and on the Deposits at Head Office and Branches of 4 lakhs. The investments have increased to the extent of 15 lakhs, and the cash also shows an increase of 10 lakhs. The Balance at the Branches still exceeds a crore of Rupees. A contemporary, commenting on our remarks on this subject last week, approves of the policy of the Bank in thus keeping its whole paid up capital at the up country Branches waiting for

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* The examinations for certificates of High Proficiency in the first six languages here mentioned shall be according to the tests prescribed for similar examinations by the College of Fort William, and the tests for the other languages shall be laid down by the Local Governments.

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Investment, instead of reducing its rates in Bombay. This in short means that Bombay depositors benefit up-country borrowers to the detriment of borrowers in Bombay. The money it is evident cannot be lent at present rates here; the Branches have far too much in twice the amount of their Deposits, and besides, as we see from the statement, they cannot lend it; it is therefore but just that the Bank should accommodate its customers and benefit itself by lower rates at the Head Office. What is meant by the term "Sundries," we are unable to divine; but taking both sides of the account they amount to nearly 60 lakhs (being an increase of 45 lakhs on the previous week) or £600,000, in a Bank with one crore of capital. This seems a queer state of matters, and without the necessary information as to what this large sum consists of the statement as a whole is comparatively useless.

We referred last week to the agreement betwixt Government and the Bank, that the latter should always have a minimum balance of 30 lakhs. We have since received a letter from a high official who ought to be well informed of the true nature of the agreement entered into by Government, correcting an apparent error in our statement. The writer in question states that "the stipulation is not that Government are "to maintain a balance of 30 lakhs of Rupees, "but that if the *average* balance during any "month falls below that amount, Government are "to pay interest at the rate at which the Bank "may be charging the public." Well, granting that this is the true rendering of the agreement, we are at least entitled to ask whether Government have fulfilled their obligations, such as they are represented to be? And, as the question has been publicly raised, we may as well have this matter put upon a proper footing at once. We have taken some little trouble to look into it, and we now give our readers the results of our investigations. We naturally turn in the first instance to the period during last year when the pressure on the Money Market was at its height, to see what assistance was rendered by Government to the Bank in its then helpless condition and what the value of this agreement really is when put to the test; and we find that from the 7th November 1863 (just at the time when the Bank virtually closed its doors, by refusing further accommodation to the public), on to the 2nd of January 1864, the average Government balance was only 19 lakhs. Our readers can verify the statement by an inspection of the weekly returns for that period. So that during these nine weeks, when the mercantile community of Bombay was passing though such a crisis, as it had never before experienced, and when it was the duty of Government not only to maintain their balance, but to bring into the coffers of the Bank every available Rupee at their disposal, they not only failed to do this but allowed their balance to fall below the minimum to the extent of 11 lakhs of Rupees, and on more than one occasion during this period it actually fell more than 20 lakhs below the minimum. This shows very conclusively that the Government agreement, so far as the public is concerned, is utterly useless and worse than useless, as we have no doubt that it was the Government drafts upon the Bank that placed it in its unfortunate position. The Bank has been much blamed for its management or rather mismanagement upon that occasion, and we are far from defending it, but it is very evident that there is more than one culprit. But it is said the Government only agreed "to pay interest at the rate at which the Bank was charging the public." Well, for such accommodation as it was able to give, the rate during these nine weeks certainly was not less than 22 per cent. It is well known that the public had to pay higher rates to those Banks which could afford to lend money. But take it at 22 per cent.—The average Government deficit was as we have seen 11 lakhs: this at 22 per cent for nine weeks gives the sum of Rs. 41,884 as interest due to the Bank. We are entitled to ask if this sum or any part of it has been paid by Government? Again, taking the nine weeks from 19th March to 14th May we find that the average Government balance was only 17 lakhs, showing an average deficit of 13 lakhs. The interest on this sum for nine weeks at 15 per cent. (and we think we are not over-estimating the Bank rates for this period.) is Rs 35,478. These two periods alone would thus give a sum of Rs. 77,362 as due by Government to the bank on this account. And again, we would ask, has this sum or has any part of it been paid? If it has, then, however useless such an agreement may be *to the public*, we are ready to admit its pecuniary benefit to the shareholders; but we have never heard that any part of the large profits made by the Bank during the last year was received from Government, and we are inclined to believe that the shareholders have not received one single Rupee, out of this large sum most unquestionably due to them. If our conjectures on this subject are correct (and we shall only be too happy to receive a contradiction of them) our readers will see for themselves the force of our previous remarks on the influence exercised by Government in the management of the Bank, and the value of such an agreement to the public and to the shareholders of the Bank will be at once apparent.

We have, since our last Weekly Report, received the China Telegrams of 14th September, reporting as we anticipated easy rates. In Calcutta, however, money is in much demand, and there appears to be a feeling of uneasiness as to the future. The disgraceful, indeed we might almost say fraudulent, failures which have recently occurred there have doubtless engendered this state of disquietude, and unfortunately in the City of Palaces the basis of credit is not particularly sound: at all events there is thereat all times more proneness to the fear that *induces* a panic than we are accustomed to in Bombay. Indeed the nature of the investments such as Tea Companies and Indigo concerns, in which the surplus profits of the legitimate trading of Calcutta are placed, renders it impossible under a stringent market to realize them except at a sacrifice.

There has been unquestionably, both here, and in Calcutta, a considerable amount of overtrading, but our profits in Bombay have been large, and they are chiefly invested in Banks and Financial Companies, and the money has neither gone out of the country nor has it been locked up in unproductive schemes. We cannot, however, but look to the future with some anxiety, but think that due precautions taken even now would do much to avert the mischief which a panic in England would be sure otherwise to produce. We by no means predict a panic, nor would we wish to create alarm unnecessarily, but we do think it would be better if people would pause for a short time at least, and until we have more reassuring news as to the harvest in England and the American elections. We do not look for peace, but we must have rumours, and these will, or may, serve to unshake public confidence, and therefore we recommend prudence.

Shares of all descriptions are quiet, and until receipt of the Galle telegrams we anticipate but little change. The Extraordinary General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Financial Association takes place on the 24th instant, the Ordinary General Meetings of the Peninsula and Royal Banks on the 22nd and 28th respectively. We observe in our advertising columns the prospectus of a London Bank which professes to do almost everything. We confess we don't understand what it proposes to do or let alone, and we can only hope its promoters and shareholders are more enlightened.

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The following statistics of the bullion trade are compiled up to the latest date for which the Custom House returns are available:—

## BULLION MEMORANDUM.

### IMPORTS.

*For the week ending 8th September 1864.*

| | Gold Bullion and Coin. | | Silver Bullion & Coin. |
|---|---|---|---|
| From Great Britain | — | ...... | — |
| ,, Australia | — | ...... | — |
| ,, China | — | ...... | — |
| ,, Hongkong | — | ...... | — |
| ,, Suez | — | ...... | — |
| ,, Arabian Gulf | — | ...... | — |
| ,, Persian Gulf | — | ...... | — |
| ,, Aden | — | ...... | — |
| ,, Concan | — | ...... | 11,050 |
| ,, Guzerat | — | ...... | — |
| ,, Malabar | — | ...... | — |
| ,, Cutch | — | ...... | — |
| Total for the week ......Gold | — | Silver ... | Rs. 11,050 |
| Previously imported in the year 1864 | 35,334,708 | ...... | 89,295,194 |
| Total from 1st Jan. to 8th Sept. 1864 | 35,334,708 | ...... | 89,306,244 |
| Do., 1863 | 30,940,300 | ...... | 56,573,650 |
| Increase...Rs. | 4,394,408 | ... Rs. | 32,732,594 |

### EXPORTS.

| | Gold Bullion and Coin. | | Silver Bullion & Coin. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Scinde or Kurrachee | 9,300 | ...... | 192,750 |
| ,, Aden | — | | — |
| ,, Penang and Singapore | — | | — |
| ,, China | — | | — |
| ,, Hongkong | — | | — |
| ,, Concan | — | | — |
| ,, Guzerat | 289,212 | ...... | 44,750 |
| ,, Malabar | 158,654 | ...... | 36,500 |
| ,, Cutch | 124,000 | ...... | 79,250 |
| Total for the week ...Gold | Rs. 581,066 | Silver .. | Rs. 353,250 |
| Previously exported in the year 1864 | 8,047,673 | ...... | 49,760,893 |
| Total from 1st Jany. to 8th Sept. 1864 | 8,628,739 | ...... | 50,114,143 |
| Do. 1863 | 6,843,914 | ...... | 41,943,484 |
| Increase...Rs. | 1,784,825 | ......Rs. | 8,170,659 |

## BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

### EXCHANGE.

| On what Place. | Terms. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks | 6 months' sight | 2s. 1½d. |
| Do. Credits | Do. do. | 2s. 1¾d. |
| Do. Documents | Do. do. | 2s. 1½d. |
| Calcutta | At sight | 102 |
| Do. | 30 days' sight | 101¼ |
| Do. | 60 Do. do. | par. |
| Madras | 30 Do. do. | 100¼ |
| China | 60 Do. do. | 225 |

### SHARES.

| Names. | Paid up | Last Half yearly Dividend | Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BANKS. | Rs. | | |
| Agra Bank | 500 | 13 pr. ct. | 180 per cent. pm. |
| Alliance Bank | 250 | ...... | 25 per cent. pm. |
| Asiatic Bank Corptn | 170 | ...... | 192 per cent. pm. |
| Bank of Bengal | 4,000 | 10 | 17,000 per sh. |
| Bank of India | 250 | ...... | 62 per cent. pm. |
| Bombay Bank | 1,000 | 8 | 247 per cent. pm. |
| Bombay City Bank | 50 | 8 do. | 18 per cent. pm. |
| Bombay Presidency Bank | 100 | ...... | 12½ per cent. pm. |
| Bombay Joint Stock Corporation | 100 | ...... | 20 per cent. pm. |
| Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited) | 125 | ...... | Par. |
| Broker's Banking Company | 100 | ...... | 194 per cent. pm. |
| Central Bank | 250 | 6 do. | 90 per cent. pm. |
| Chartered Bank of India, A. & China | 200 | ...... | incldg. n. sh. |
| China Bank | 25 | 5 do. | 120 per cent. pm. |
| Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China | | ...... | 34 pm. |
| Commercial Bank | 250<br>500 | 10 do.<br>9 do. | 210 ex. div.<br>145 ex-div. |
| Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris | 200 | ...... | (nml.) |
| East Indian Bank | 25 | 7½ do. | 130 per cent. pm. |
| East India Trading and Banking Corporation | 50 | ...... | 19½ per cent. pm. |
| Eastern Financial Association | 50 | ...... | 5½ per cent. pm. |
| Financial Association of India | 50 | ...... | 20 per cent. pm. |
| Indian Peninsula London & China Bank | 100 | ...... | 47 per cent. pm. |
| Madras Bank | 150 | ...... | 27½ per cent. pm. |
| Oriental Bank Corporation | 1,000 | 12 do. | 120 per cent. pm. |
| Royal Bank of India | 250<br>200 | 8 do. | 170 per cent. pm.<br>65 per cent. pm. |
| LAND COMPANIES. | | | |
| Bombay Reclamation Co. | 5,000 | ...... | Rs. 23,000 p. share |
| Colaba Land Company | 10,000 | Rs. 12,000 | Rs. 60,000 pm. per whole share. |
| Elphinstone Land and Press Company limited | | ...... | |
| One whole Share comprising | | ...... | |
| 1 A Share | 6,000 | 430 | Rs. 67,000 per share pm. |
| 1 B Share | 6,000 | 170 | |
| 4 C Shares | 6,000 | ...... | |
| 4 Fore Press Co's Shares | 1,000 | ...... | |
| House and Land Investment Company | 900 | ...... | Par. |
| Victoria Land and Press Co. | 4,000 | 140 do. | Rs. 27,000 pm. |
| PRESS COS. | | | |
| Apollo Press Co | 11,000 | 1,800 per share | Rs. 24,000 per sh. |
| Colaba Press Co | 2,000 | 300 do. | Rs. 6,000 per sh. |
| Fort Press Co | 5,000 | 850 do. | Rs. 14,000 per sh. |
| Hyderabad Press Co | 4,000 | 350 do. | Rs. 1,500 pm. |
| Bombay Press Company | 1,000 | ...... | Rs. 2,900 pm. |
| Press on Cowasjee Patent Press Company | 1,000 | ...... | Rs. 1,700 pm. |
| Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee) | 500 | ...... | Rs. 300 pm. nml. |
| Alexandra Press Company Limited (Madras) | 500 | ...... | Par. Nominal. |
| East India Press Co | 450 | ...... | Par. Nominal. |
| Victoria Press Co. (Limited) Madras | | ...... | 200 pm. sh. |
| Albert Press Co. (Limited) Kurrachee | 1,000 | ...... | 500 pm. sh. |
| Deccan Cotton Cleaning Co. (Limited) | 650 | ...... | [illegible] pm. sh. |
| RAILWAY COS. | | | |
| G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock | 218-5-0 | pr. ct. 2½ | Rs. 10 per cent. discount. |
| Do. New £20 shares | 130-14-6 | do. | Rs. 5 discount. |
| Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company | 1,000 | 2½ do. | Par. |
| SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES. | | | |
| Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co. | 5,000 | 600 per share | Rs. 1,500 prem. |
| Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co. | 1,100 | ...... | Rs. 150 prem. |
| Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co. | 850 | ...... | Rs. 75 prem. |
| Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co. | 2,500 | 140 Rs. p. share | Rs. 400 prem. |
| Royal Spinning and Weaving Co. | 1,500 | ...... | Rs. 375 prem. |
| Victoria Spinning Co. | 5,000 | ...... | Rs. 2,500 prem. |
| Coorla Spinning Co. | 4,000 | 7½ per cent. | Rs. 700 (nml.) |
| Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company | 1,000 | 10 do. | Rs. 325 prem. |
| SHIPPING COMPANIES. | | | |
| Bombay Shipping Co. | 1,500 | ...... | Rs. 1,000 pm. |
| Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co. | 1,500 | 26 per cent. | Rs. 800 pm. nml. |
| Bengal Steam Co. | 1,000 | ...... | Rs. 875 prem. |
| Iron Steam Company (Limited) | 2,500 | ...... | Par. |
| Oriental Ship Owning Association | | ...... | |
| Prince of Wales Ship Co. | 1,000 | ...... | Rs. 190 pm. |
| Union Shipping Company Limited | | ...... | Par. |
| Western India Ship Co. | 1,000<br>5,000 | ...... | Par.<br>Rs. 200 pm. nml. |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Bombay Contract and Building Company | 100 | ...... | Par. |
| Bombay Warehouse | 200 | ...... | Par. |
| Treacher & Co. (Limited) | 250 | 12 per cent. | 4 per cent. pm. |
| Gas Coffee Co. | 50 | ...... | nominal |
| Bombay Gas Company | 50 | ...... | 5 per ct. pm. nml. |
| East India Cotton Agency | 50 | ...... | Par. |
| Khandeish Trading Co. | 100 | ...... | 2 per cent. dis. |
| United Mercantile Trading Co. | 100 | ...... | 2 discount. |

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan | 98 |
| Loan 1835-36 | } 96½ |
| Loan 1842-43 | |
| Loan 1854-55 | |
| New Five per Cent. Loan | 105 |
| Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan | 110½ |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns, each | Rs. 10-2-3 |
| Bank of England Notes | 10-6 |
| Spanish Dollars | 210 |
| Carolus | 220 |
| Mexican Dollars | 209 |
| German Crowns | 211 |
| Five-Franc Pieces | 225 |
| Bar Silver | 105 |
| Gold Leaf | 16-4-10 |

## SOMNARAYEN NARRAINARAYEN,

*Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort.*

PRICES CURRENT, 19th September 1864.

| | Per candy |
|---|---|
| COTTON at Colaba— | |
| New Broach and Surat (ready) | Rs. 620 to 630 |
| New Dhollera (ready) | 630 to 655 |
| Dhollera (November delivery) | [illegible] |
| New Bhownuggur (ready) | 640 |
| New Oomrawuttee | 605 to 608 |
| New Khandeish Sawgined | 700 to 710 |
| New Barsee and Nuggur | 540 to 548 |
| New Veeraval | 540 to 545 |
| New Khandeish | 570 to 575 |
| New Pattachee | 535 to 540 |
| New Acola | 290 |
| New Mangalore | 625 to 630 |
| New Hinganghat | 525 |
| [illegible] | 650 to 660 |
| OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,550 to | 1,540 |
| SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish | Rs. 6-10 to 6-11 per cwt. |
| Rapeseed, Guzerat | 6-14 to 7. |
| Gingelly seed (Black | 29 to 32. |
| and White | 36 to 38. |
| Sugar | 37 to 38. Nominal. |

## THE CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

(*From the Indian Daily News.*)

The accounts of the Bank of Bengal for the two weeks ending 6th instant show—

| | |
|---|---|
| An increase in deposits of ......Rs. | 1,33,405 |
| A decrease in loans of ........ ,, | 13,30,754 |
| Ditto in discounts ........ ,, | 4,21,722 |
| Total decrease in demand ........ ,, | 18,85,881 |
| And the cash balance has gone up ,, | 14,27,754 |
| viz., an increase at Head Office ... ,, | 26,91,325 |
| But a fall at Branches ........ ,, | 12,63,571 |

The tide has therefore turned, and the cash balance may, for a time at least, be expected to increase.

Looking at Bombay, we find up to 27th ultimo there was

| | |
|---|---|
| A decrease in loans of ........ | 7 lacs. |
| An increase on deposits of ........ | 23 ,, |
| | 30 lacs. |
| And an increase in discount ........ | 10 ,, |
| Total decrease in demand ..... | 20 lacs. |
| And the cash balance has gone up ..... | 14½ lacs. |

And still in the face of so much prosperity,—in spite of its large and increasing reserve—notwithstanding the steady decrease in the demand for accommodation and as steady an increase in its deposits, the Bank of Bombay has put up its rate of interest 2 per cent. It may be true to some extent that this has been done to prevent funds being attracted here for the sake of our high rate of interest, but we believe the real reason lies deeper—that as the danger draws closer so are the precautions greater—the cause more apparent. The lessons learnt at such bitter cost last year have taught us one and all more prudence, and in this rests our true foundation for confidence in the future. We shall not again have to use the words of a writer in the *Economist*, "dangerously cheap money" to foster speculation. We have the guarantee of prudent precautions taken early, and these precautions will, if anything can, save us this year. Most of the causes that were at work in 1863 and brought on the crisis, are at work now, and even to a larger extent:—Our import trade is still dwindling down; our exports are rising in proportion;—the same process is at work in the other Eastern ports, and the balance of trade is daily increasing in our favour. But we have this year what we had not then—caution and care on the part of the Banks. We have no indiscriminate loans, no wild speculations and hence our greater security in one point,

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"Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'étoit belle.
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme n'étoit laide."
J. J. ROUSSEAU.

## MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

## THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE.

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

*Firstly.*—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

*Secondly.*—To arrest the progress of decay.

*Thirdly.*—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of MR. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to be incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME
DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,
AT No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

☞ ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

MR. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

*References to Patients.*

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## CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ...... 2s. 1d. ,,
,, 3 do. ...... 2s. 0⅞d. ,,
,, 2 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 1 do. ...... 2s. 0⅝d. ,,
On demand ...... 2s. 0d. ,,
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland do.
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11¾d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 3 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight ... 6 per cent.
,, 6 ,, ... 5 ,,
,, 3 ,, ... 4 ,,

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 26th August 1864. W. F. PEEL, Sub-Agent.

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## BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq. LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
PREMBHOY CASSEMBHOY, Esq.
*London Bankers.*
The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight ... 2s. 0⅞d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... 2s. 0¾d. do.
3 do. ... 2s. 0⅝d. do.
2 do. ... 2s. 0½d. do.
1 do. ... 2s. 0½d. do.
On demand ... 2s. 0d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts ... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 ,,
6 ,,
12 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 9th August 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

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## BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

In the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Saturdays... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

12th March 1864. ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

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## COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000). *Head Office*—14, Rue Bergère Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

*London Bankers.*

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:
On London 6 months' sight ............2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
3 do do............2s. 0⅞d. ,,
Sight............2s. ,,
On France 6 months' sight ...frs. 2-64 cts.
3 do do............2-59 ,,
Sight............2-52 ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 1st Sept. 1864. T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

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## THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £250,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 1, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
T.A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co. Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay.)
CHARLES A. [illegible], Esq. (Messrs. [illegible] & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China.)
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Mackillop Stewart & Co., Calcutta.)
*General Manager.*—Harry John, Esq.
*Bankers.*—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
*Agents in Scotland.*—The British Linen Company.
*Agents in Ireland.*—The National Bank.
*Brokers.*—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
*Solicitors.*—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
*Auditors.*—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Ceylon, and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.
The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq. (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
COWASJEE JEHANGHIR, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
*Temporary Offices.*—No. 2, Rampart Row, next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight ... 2s. 1½d.
4 do. do. ... 2s. 0⅞d.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0¾d.
2 do. do. ... 2s. 0⅝d.
1 month's do. ... 2s. 0½d.
Demand ... 2s. 0d.
On Ireland and Scotland... 1s. 11¾d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 per cent.
6 ... 5 ,,
12 ... 7 ,,

No interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

*Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms, which may be arranged, on application to the Agent.*

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1864. HENRY MORRISON, Agent.

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## THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED).—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—16, CORNHILL, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.
*Committee in Bombay.*
D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMABHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.
*Bankers.*
LONDON ............The Bank of England.
Do. ............The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Ltd.)
LIVERPOOL ............Do. do.
MANCHESTER ............Do. do.
SCOTLAND ............The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ............The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—
Six months' sight ... 2s. 0⅞d. per Rupee.
Three ,, ... 2s. 0d. do.
Two ,, ... 1s. 11¾d. do.
One ,, ... 1s. 11½d. do.
On demand on Bank of England 1s. 11¼d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland ... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe ... 1s. 11¼d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negotiate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per anm.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

Bombay, 16th June 1864. W. F. WESCHÉ, Manager.

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## THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) RESERVED FUND, £225,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)
Head Office............LONDON. | Branch Office............EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—
On London at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ...... 2s. 0⅞d. do.
,, 3 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. do.
,, 2 do. ...... 2s. 0⅝d. do.
,, 1 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. do.
On Demand ...... 2s. do.
Circular Notes ...... 1s. 11¾d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra United Service Bank (Limited,) Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3
Saturdays......10 to 1

Bombay, 3rd September 1864. E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

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## CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION. RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.
OFFICES IN INDIA.
Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.
*London Bankers*—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 30,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 ,, ,,
Do. 12 ,, ,, 6 ,,
For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum Interest payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—
Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0⅞d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0⅝d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0⅜d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0d. do.
Scotland and Ireland do. 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 15th Aug. 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

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## THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid-up CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
COURT OF DIRECTORS 1864.
THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P. CHAIRMAN.
JOHN ALLAN, Esq. | JOHN JONES, Esq.
PETER BELL, Esq. | DONALD McLACHLAN, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq. | W. S. LINDSAY, Esq., M.P.
JOHN GLADSTONE, Esq. | WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.
ALEXANDER MILLER, Esq.
*London Bankers.* { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
*Branches and Agencies.*
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... at 2s. 0⅞d. ,,
3 do. ... at 2s. 0¾d. ,,
2 do. ... at 2s. 0⅝d. ,,
1 do. ... at 2s. 0½d. ,,
On Demand (Head Office) ... at 2s. ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Bombay 30th August 1864. J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

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## THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 3, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
R. AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREA, Esq.
BUGGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
*Bankers.*—THE BANK OF LONDON.
*Solicitors.*—MESSRS. ACLAND AND PRENTIS.

*Exchange.*
Bills on London at 6 months' sight 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0⅞d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0⅝d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
On Demand 2s. 0d. do.

The Bank are making arrangements for granting Drafts on Calcutta and China.

*Current Deposits.*

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances of not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise specially arranged.

*Fixed Deposits.*
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
6 ,, 5 ,,
12 ,, 7 ,,

*Discounts, Loans, &c.*

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

*Commission.*

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities, for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... } ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ...
On delivering up Securities from safe custody ...

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 15th September 1864.

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## THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
*Auditors.*
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, Esq.
*London Bankers.*
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.
Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0⅞d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 3 do. 2s. 0⅝d. ,,
,, 2 do 2s. 0d. ,,
,, 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. ,,
,, On demand do. 1s. 11½d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

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## THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

*Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
*With power to increase.*

TEMPORARY OFFICE—RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
JOSEPH A. SASSOON, Esq.
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and allow Interest thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding five per cent. per annum. Parties having current accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement only.

At the expiration of the 15 days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit, the interest will cease, unless the Depositor express his wish to continue the deposit subject to further notice.

Unless money shall have been lodged for fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

It to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per ct.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ...... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ...... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SAM. W. READ, Officiating Manager.
Bombay, 31st August 1864.

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## THE EAST INDIA BANK.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

*Capital—Sixty-two and a half Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each, with power to increase.*
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY, Esq., *Chairman.*
CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 ,, ,, 4 do. do.
Do. 6 ,, ,, 5 do. do.
Do. 12 ,, ,, 7 do. do.

ADVANCES.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Securities, Bank Stock, Bullion, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information regarding terms of business, may be ascertained at the Office by application personally, or by letter to the Manager. W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

### SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, Twists, &c., when they will submit for public competition, a large quantity of Grey-Shirtings, Longcloths, Dhoties, Lappetts, Chintz, &c. &c.

18 Bales of Grey T Cloth.

An Invoice of Europe Goods comprising Pop Pistols, Whistles, Crying Dolls, Penholders, Spectacles, Guard Chains, and Chains, Chess Boards, Work-Boxes, Looking Glasses, Stereoscopic Slides, Fancy assorted Toys, Watch Glasses, Fusee Chains, Second and Minute Hands, &c.

*Just landed.*

American Clocks, Silk Handkerchiefs, Eye Protectors, Dram Bottles, Stereoscopes, &c. &c.

1 Case assorted Fancy Toys.

On account and risk of the first purchaser Mohamed John Mohamed.

12 Dozen Toilet Soaps.

12 Plated Cruet Frames.

On account and risk of the first purchaser Mohamed Virjee.

A lot of Vases, Toys, and Buggy Lamps.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 20th September 1864.

### CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF CHINA BANK SHARES.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of Ardaseer Merwanjee Darookhanawalla, by order of Chapsey Nemchund.

100 Shares of China Bank.

Twenty-five per cent. shall be required on each lot being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF BRILLIANTS.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, an invoice of 62 Brilliants weighing 61¼ Carats.

The above will be on view from Tuesday the 20th inst.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

An airy and commodious newly-built Bungalow, situate in the Central Lines at Poona, with a well-stocked flower Garden, commanding an excellent view of Parbuttee and the Western Hills, a measuring about 9000 square yards, now in occupation for Rupees 1600 for 5 months from June to October. For further particulars and inspection of Plans apply to the undersigned.

Bombay, 20th September, 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

### DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

50 Cases of Lucifers, 250 Grosses in a Case.
1 Case of Gun Caps.
1 Case of Oval Pictures, in Gilt Frames.
1 Case of Lead Water Goglets, of sizes.
1 Case of Toys.
1 Case containing Pencils, Scissors, Penknives, Cork Screws, Cigar Cases, &c. &c.
8 Cases of Pine Cheese.
9 do. Berkley do.
9 do. Quart Assorted Pickles by Batty & Co.
8 do. 1 lb. Jars of Assorted Jams.
12 do. 2 lb. do. do.
20 do. 3 lb. do. do.
7 do. Salad Oil.
11 do. Quart Crown Table Vinegar.
4 do. 1 lb. Tins of Cambridge Sausages.
5 do. Oysters.
5 do. Assorted Syrup.
3 do. Raspberry Vinegar.
6 do. half Pint and Pint Raspberries and Strawberries for Ice.
8 do. half lbs. Best Mustard.
1 Case 1 lb. Tins Plum Pudding.
1 do. 2 lbs. do. do.
1 do. Flower Net.
1 do. Plain Net.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
(*Just Landed.*)

Few Sets of new plated mounted Carriage and Buggy Harness, (plated on German Silver).

Two Cases of Fresh Quinine 1 oz. Bottles.

Boxes of Carriage and Table Candles.

1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case.
Do. Open faced do.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 20th September 1864.

### BENNETT & Co.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

By order of the Official Assignee, *in re* late Pestonjee Eduljee Lalla.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 P. M., on the Premises, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Official Assignee *in re* late Pestonjee Eduljee Lalla, a Range or Chawl of Buildings of 10 Compartments situate in Bazaar Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

A pair of sound and serviceable Arab Horses (14-1¾) one Bay and one Grey, they go well in single and double Harness. For the pair the price is Rs. 1000, for either horse singly Rs. 600.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
*Just landed ex "Lord Palmerston."*

2 new English-built Malvern Dog Carts, by Macnaught and Smith, with Wicker-worked Pannels, handsome Plated Lamps, Cushions, and Wheel-key.

A few Gentlemen's Riding Saddles by do. with furniture and Bridles complete.

Two Side Saddles by do. with do. do.

One Racing do. by do. with do. do.

A few pairs of Lancewood Shafts for Buggies and Dog Carts.

A few Copying Presses with Book, Brush, Oil Sheets, &c.

Two sets of Diving Apparatus complete, in first-rate order, by C. B. Heinke & Co., Great Portland St. London.

A fresh Batch of superior Plated Mounted single and double Harness. BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 20th September 1864.

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*Holloway's Pills and Ointment.*—Bilious and Stomach Complaints.—All diseases springing from foul blood, malarious districts, or overheated atmosphere, can be cured by these noble remedies. Fever, ague, influenza, bronchitis, diptheria, stomach complaints, and bilious disorders are easily met and readily conquered by these unrivalled medicaments. Both act harmoniously in preserving the pure and best materials of the body, and in expelling all that is redundant, effete, or corrupt. Thus the cure is not slight and ephemeral, but complete and permanent, as thousands who have personally tested their power have gratefully testified. Invalids in all quarters of the globe, whose listlessness of mind and sallowness of complexion warned themselves and their friends of some undermining disease, have been thoroughly renovated by Holloway's remedies.

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## NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

*Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.*
Accumulated Fund £2,235,927-17-7.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks against fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites at the lowest rates of premium.

Pucka-built and tiled bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay insured on the usual terms.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 10th June 1864.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fire Premiums for year | 1860 | 262,377 19 11 |
| Do. | 1861 | 292,402 10 11 |
| Do. | 1862 | 320,690 15 11 |
| Do. | 1863 | 341,053 5 2 |
| Showing an increase over 1862 of | | 40,[illegible] |

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

## QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

*Trustees.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. | Liverpool. |
| Christopher Bushell, Esq. | Liverpool. |
| Edward Heath, Esq. | Liverpool. |

DIRECTORS.
*Chairman.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Bernard Hall, Esq. | Liverpool. |
| *Deputy Chairman.* | |
| Joseph Kitchen, Esq. | Liverpool. |
| Samuel Smith, Esq. | Liverpool. |
| Thomas Fowler, Esq. | London. |
| *Chairman of London Board.* | |
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| *Directors.* | |
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| Jas. A. Picton, Esq. | Liverpool. |
| R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq. | Liverpool. |
| Archibald Robertson, Esq. | Liverpool. |
| Jno. Stewart, Esq. | Aberdeen. |
| Christopher J. Thomas, Esq. | Bristol. |
| H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq. | Liverpool. |
| Rogers Waterhouse, Esq. | Liverpool. |
| *Actuary and General Manager.* | |
| James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq. | Liverpool. |
| *Secretary.* | |
| Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq. | London. |

For further particulars apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.

## DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA

has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the BEST REMEDY for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT and INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an agreeable *Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

## SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged.*

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

*Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.*

☞ Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

## TO SMOKERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bristol Bird's Eye | in ½ lb. Tin and Packet. | |
| Returns | Do. | Do. |
| York Rivers | Do. | Do. |
| Latakia | Do. | Do. |
| Virginia Shag | Do. | Do. |
| Taddy's Smoking mixture | Do. | Do. |

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

## WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c., &c.

*Jewellery received by every mail.*—The largest selection in Bombay. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort.

## THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.

THEY do not contain one particle of Calomel or Mercury in any form, nor any mineral drug whatever. This fact is proved beyond all question. All of the Graefenberg preparations are made of the most skilfully compounded vegetable simples of the greatest value and efficacy. The formula of these wonderful family remedies has been sent to all the medical colleges and leading medical men in the country, and the result of the trial is their harmlessness, great simplicity, and yet wonderful efficacy (*because they act in harmony with the just laws of Nature and of Providence*), can be made apparent to all.

TESTIMONIALS.

(*From the New York Tribune.*)

The Graefenberg Company's family Medicines are most reliable. In the universal and distressing diseases of women, the remedies are *gentle, judicious*, and *surely effective.*

(*From the New York Herald.*)

The high moral character of the gentlemen of the Graefenberg Company, and the medical skill of the consulting physician (Dr. Bridge), should induce entire confidence in their preparations.

(*From the New York Daily Times.*)

The Graefenberg Company have refitted their rooms, so that every accommodation is afforded those who desire the personal advice of the consulting physician. All invalids, and strangers visiting the city, who require professional advice, had better call upon him. Dr. Bridge is a regular physician of fine attainments and of great judgment and discrimination in the treatment of disease.

My personal acquaintance with some of the members of the Graefenberg Company fully justifies me in expressing the opinion that their medicines are worthy of confidence.

FRANCIS HALL, Editor and Proprietor
New York Commercial Advertiser.

I hereby certify that I have examined a number of testimonials exhibited to me by the Graefenberg Company, relative to the merits of their medicines, and I take pleasure in saying that they present evidence of genuineness, and are therefore entitled to the confidence of the public.

N. BANGS, D. D., of the Methodist Church.

I certify that the Graefenberg Company have submitted to me certificates of Francis Hall, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. Bangs. They are genuine and deserving of confidence.

WM. V. BRADY, Mayor of New York.

Attention is respectfully requested to the names of distinguished persons who have spoken regarding the value of Graefenberg treatment in various portions of this Almanac and to the following:

Consulate of the U. S. of America, Bombay, Sept., 1860.

This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with J. F. Bridge, M. D., of the city of New York, and that he is a learned and skilful physician of high repute, [illegible] and that I have used the Graefenberg Medicines successfully according to directions given in the "Graefenberg Manual of Health," for several years, to my entire satisfaction and I can confidently recommend them to all who wish to save doctors' bills and cure diseases.

L. H. HATFIELD, American Consul, Bombay.

Affidavit of Joshua F. Bridge, M.D., before the Hon. Geo. Kellock, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for State of New York:—

Joshua F. Bridge, Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond St., N. Y., being duly sworn, doth say that he has personally witnessed the cure of [illegible] and all that is said of them may be implicitly believed [illegible] Graefenberg Company, and [illegible] confidence.

Sworn to before me, the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861,
GEO. KELLOCK, Com'r of Deeds.

Mayor's Office, City of New York, April 16, 1859.

Joshua F. Bridge, M.D., being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the attending and consulting physician of the Graefenberg Company, New York; that he has had general supervision of the preparation of the Graefenberg Family Medicines for ten years past, and that [illegible] the Graefenberg Manual [illegible] confidence.

Sworn to before me this 16th day of April, 1859.
DANIEL F. TIEMANN,
Mayor of the City of New York.

The Graefenberg Family remedies consist of eleven medicines, among which will be found one suited to the prevention and cure of all diseases incident to this country and climate. Full description of these, and of all diseases, their symptoms, causes, prevention and cure, will be found in the Graefenberg Manual of Health, a [illegible] work [illegible] which is illustrated with elegant engravings of the human system.

The medicines are—

| | | Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| The Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon | per | 3 9 |
| Sarsaparilla Compound | | [illegible] |
| Pile Remedy | | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | | [illegible] |
| Fever and ague Remedy | | [illegible] |
| Vegetable Pills | | per box. |
| Eye Lotion | | per bottle |
| Green Mountain Ointment | | [illegible] |
| Health Bitters | | [illegible] |
| Consumptive's Balm | | [illegible] |

M'COMBIE & SONS.

[illegible] Medicines, owing to their low price, are [illegible]

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## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—BOWLING ALLEY.—A new Rock Maple American Bowling Alley, length 80 feet, built in sections of 16 feet each, completely furnished with Pins, Newels, Pads, Balls, &c. &c. Apply to DINSHAW DADABHOY, At Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co.

CHEAP WATERPROOF CLOTHING.—The undersigned are now prepared to supply cheap Waterproof Clothing suitable for Coachmen, Peons and Menials, at Rs. 12 per set, comprising Coats, Capes, Jackets, with Leggins and Hats.
McCOMBIE & SONS.

OVERLAND SUPPLIES.—The undersigned have just received by the Overland Mail a small supply of mild double Gloucester Cheese, Wiltshire Hams, and Breakfast Bacon.
McCOMBIE & SONS.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—
Tucker's Solar Lamps. Tucker's Wall Do.
,, Boudoir do. ,, Ball's [illegible]
,, Tent do. ,, Hand do.
,, Argand do.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness:—
York and Westphalia Hams. Neat's Tongues.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar. Bath Chaps and Pigs Cheek.
CHEESE.
Cheddar, Stilton, Pine, Somerset, Gruyere; [illegible]
In cut at 11 per lb.
ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.
Flowery Pekoe,
Souchong,
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,
Do. do. do. and Hyson,
Do. Orange Pekoe,
Do. Green Teas.
MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best in hand.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favourably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, [illegible] suitably adapted for the nature of the stock, at their [illegible] premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Croquet | Decimal Puzzle |
| Armstrong Gun | The Rotatory Gammon |
| Conjuring Tricks in Boxes | Aunt Sally |
| Circassian Puzzle | Ringolette |
| Parlour or Lawn Bowls | Russian Bear Bowls |
| The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads) | English Bowls |
| Boxes of Puzzles | Targette |
| Troco or Lawn Billiards | Red, White, and Blue |
| Bowling Green Bowls | Merelles, or Nine Men Morris |
| The Boat Puzzle | Game of War |
| The Tournament | Puff and Dart |
| The "In statu quo Chess-board" | Schimmel or Bear and Hammer |
| The Portable B. C. D. Board | Gwalior |
| Staunton Chess Men | Hard Lines |
| Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle | Traveller's Dodecahedron, or a Voyage round the World |
| German Billiards | Oxford University Boat Races |
| Historical Lotto | |
| Numerical Puzzle | Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights |
| The Game of Squails | |
| ,, Non Plus | |

Received by TREACHER & Co., (Limited.) Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

BILLIARDS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising superior Cues with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete with [illegible]
Best Ash Cues in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 2⅛, 2½ and 2¾).
Billiard Balls, (sizes 1½, 2, 2¼, 2 1-16th, and 2⅛)
Bagatelle Balls.
French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalk.
Also,
The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS [illegible] numerous other new and interesting Games.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

DWYER & Co., Forbes Street, have now to hand a large lot of miscellaneous articles:—Chubb's Locks, [illegible] Pad of all sizes, Cupboard, Desk and [illegible] Letter Locks, [illegible]

DOSSABHOY EDULJEE'S CARRIAGE ROOMS FOR CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c. moved from No. 41, Medow Street to No. [illegible] Lane, opposite Jaffer Suliman's, Fort.
Just landed, ex *City of Foochow*, a very [illegible]
Bombay, 10th September 1864.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—Just landed ex *Monarchy* and *City of Amoy*.
A handsome Landau Sociable, with Lamps, Pole and Shafts by F. J. Smith and Co.
A handsome light English-built Mail Phaeton, with Lamps, Pole and Shafts, by Laurie and Marner.
A neat new English-built small Park Phaeton with Lamps and Shaft, by T. Smith.
A new English-built Travelling Dog Cart by Campbell.
Two Sets new, very rich and highly-finished silver mounted German Silver, Buggy Harness, expressly made to order.
Also,
A nearly new English-built Small Pattern Cab Buggy with pair of Plated Lamps, by Abbott, Long Acre.
A Ditto do. Cab Buggy, by McNaught and Smith.
*Just landed ex* [illegible]
A very neat and small 4 seated Phaeton with Glass shutters, Lamps, Pole and Shafts, by [illegible] of London.
An Elegant Waggonette with moveable Top and Seat to form a Dog Cart with Lamps, Pole and Shafts, by [illegible].
A handsome new light Officer Shigram, [illegible]
Also,
A few elegant English-made Children's Perambulators with Hoods and Shades.
Just received for Sale, a set of [illegible] Mounted Carriage Harness, [illegible]
The above to be seen at the Rooms of [illegible] on the verge of the Esplanade Cross Road [illegible] Book and Tract Society Depository, Esplanade.
[illegible]
Bombay, 7th September 1864.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have received a small assortment of Jewellery of first-rate manufacture, selected by their agent in London, and of superior quality to any in the market.

JEWELLERY.

Gold Bracelet, Brooch and Ear Drops, in [illegible]
Do. do. do. set with Diamonds [illegible]
Do. do. forming a pair if required [illegible]
Do. do. with Opal [illegible]
Do. do. twisted, set with Diamonds [illegible]
Do. Brooch set with Pearls [illegible]
Do. do. Emeralds [illegible]
Do. do. and Ear Drops [illegible]
Do. Necklets [illegible]
Do. Lockets [illegible]
Do. Neckchains, handsome, from [illegible]
Do. Alberts for Gentlemen [illegible]
Do. Ear Drops of various patterns.
Do. Vinaigrettes, Scent Bottles.
Do. Charms in great variety.
Do. Thimbles, chain, Neck and Wrist Studs.
Do. Studs in cases complete.
Do. Signet and other Rings.
Do. Wedding and Guard do.
Do. Rings set with Opals, Emeralds, Pearls, Diamonds, Turquoise, &c.
Do. Solitaires.
Do. Pen and Pencil Cases from Rs. 30 to 70.
Ivory do. do.
Silver Mugs for Children.
Do. do. with Knife, Fork and Spoon.
Do. Knife, Fork and Spoon, in cases.
Morocco cases containing 6 plated Salt Cellars.
Sauce Frame, with plated Tray and [illegible]
Breakfast Cruet, elegant and new Photographic [illegible]
ALSO
Blanchard's and Vinting's Collodion.
[illegible] Chloride of Gold.
Glass Baths, Dishes and Plates of Glass.
Albums, elegant, of various sizes.

SUNDRIES.

A further supply of Bows and Arrows.
Cricket Leggings and Racquet Bats.
Do. Gloves, Bats and Balls.
Croquet Games.
Billiard Balls, Cues, Cushions and Cloths.
Hair Brushes, Ivory and Satinwood backs.
Clothes Brushes.
Nail and Tooth Brushes.
Perfumery from different makers.
[illegible]

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